

Jordan Times

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Israel backs down on threat of laws

TEL AVIV (AFP) — Israeli threats to legislate to keep Palestinian institutions out of Jerusalem floundered with an official admission they were not needed. Attorney General Michael Ben Yair had been charged by the government to look into new laws to prevent the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) from trying to run autonomy from the Holy City. "There is no need to pass legislation but to apply administrative rulings," Mr. Ben Yair admitted in a television interview. He did not say which specific rulings would apply, but they are based on the principle of Israeli "sovereignty" over Jerusalem, including the eastern sector where 160,000 Palestinians live. The rulings prevent any foreign organisation or state from carrying out activities in Jerusalem without prior permission from the Israeli occupation authorities. Mr. Ben Yair added that the PLO was still on Israel's list of "terrorist organisations," despite the autonomy agreements.

Belhaj wants TV debate with Zeroual

PARIS (R) — A jailed leader of Algeria's outlawed Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) had challenged President Liamine Zeroual to a television debate, implicitly accepting a dialogue with the army-backed regime. Ali Belhaj, vice-president of the fundamentalist movement, made the offer in a letter to Mr. Zeroual dated April 7, the letter made clear the Islamic movement was prepared to enter a dialogue with Mr. Zeroual, dropping past conditions that all political prisoners must first be freed and the perpetrators of repression put on trial. Acknowledging past meetings with Mr. Zeroual, Mr. Belhaj wrote: "As a simple servant of Allah, I demand that a joint statement by both sides, the truth, be broadcast on television to make clear the truth. We have stated that we are ready to debate the problems of Algeria's crisis not in back-rooms but on television. Will this challenge be accepted?" "Why are you afraid of a televised confrontation?"

Assad congratulates King Hussein

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Wednesday received a cable from Syrian President Hafez Al Assad congratulating him on the start of the Hijri New Year. Mr. Assad wished King Hussein good health and happiness and the Jordanian people and the Arab and Islamic nations prosperity.

Palestinian policeman killed by colleague

GAZA CITY (AFP) — A Palestinian police officer shot dead near the Jewish settlement of Netzarim in the autonomous Gaza Strip was killed accidentally by a colleague, a senior police officer told AFP Wednesday. Palestinian sources said Monday the policeman had been killed by unidentified gunmen as he patrolled close to Netzarim. "From the inquiry we carried out, it appears that Khalil Abu Hamda, 23, was killed immediately by one of his colleagues," the police chief said. On Tuesday, Islamic Jihad accused Israeli settlers of having killed the officer.

Israel frees four Iraqis to Lebanon

TYRE, Lebanon (R) — Israel freed four Iraqi nationals in South Lebanon on Wednesday after seizing them off Jordan 10 months ago, security sources said. They said two Israeli jeeps dropped four blindfolded and handcuffed men at the Hamra crossing point into Israel's occupation zone in the south. The men walked a short distance and managed to reach a checkpoint of U.N. peacekeepers in the area, the sources said. They told the Fijian peacekeepers they were Iraqis who were detained by Israeli soldiers while swimming in the Jordan River 10 months ago. The U.N. force then handed them over to the Lebanese army, the sources said. The Iraqis refused to allow journalists to photograph them and did not give their names.

Two Iranian border guards killed

TEHRAN (AFP) — Iranian rebels based in Iraq killed two border guards and kidnapped four others in a recent cross-border attack, the official Iranian news agency IRNA reported Wednesday. The rebels of the main armed opposition group, the Mujahadeen-e-Khalq, ambushed the guards at the Halaleh post in the western Ilam province after they crossed the border from Iraq, it said without giving a date. An official in Ilam accused the Iraqi army of having backed the attack.

Rwanda guns fall silent after clashes

KIGALI (R) — Guns fell silent in the Rwandan capital Kigali late on Wednesday after rebels and government forces traded heavy mortar and small arms fire, a senior U.N. official said. "Something is happening," the deputy commander of the U.N. peacekeeping force, Brigadier-General Henry Anyidoho, told reporters. But Gen. Anyidoho said he had still not been officially informed of a ceasefire agreement brokered by African heads of state and signed by the interim government and the rebel Rwanda Patriotic Front in Tunis.

Livingstone quits Labour race

LONDON (AFP) — Ken Livingstone withdrew from the British Labour Party leadership race Wednesday, three days after entering it, saying he could not get the nominations from 34 fellow Labour MPs he needed to stand. Runaway favourite Tony Blair had secured half the votes and there was "no point in trying to carry on" when the nominations were not available, said Mr. Livingstone, 49, a left-winger from West London known as "Red Ken."

Regent: Jordan is for all Arabs

Crown Prince explains 'Jordanianism' and 'Hashemitism,' says the Kingdom welcomes all with no discrimination



AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, asserted that Jordan will remain a homeland for the Jordanians, Palestinians, Syrians, Iraqis and all Arabs in accordance with Jordan's Hashemite message which is considered the message of all Arabs and a manifestation of the immaculate spirit of Islam.

The Crown Prince, addressing a conference of the Arab Youth Forum, said that the ambition of the Jordanians and the Palestinians was not able to move from the state of defending their national unity project to the state of being convinced by "due to the bitter resistance to the

practical implementation of their project and now it is time for our society to move to a state of being a preacher of its eternal thought, which proved right and deserving, and that it is the only unity model able to influence others, not in the term of exporting our ideas but in the term of the model we are presenting."

The Regent added that "those who think that one West Banker Palestinian would abdicate his pan-Arabism are illusioned, and that they are illusioned even more to think that a Jordanian would abdicate his right or role in the renaissance of our nation."

The Crown Prince said in the speech, inaugurating the deliberations of the third general conference of the Arab Youth Forum at the Royal Cultural Centre, that Hashemism is the epitome of the pan-Arabism thought and its expressed spirit, it is also the centre point of the nation's history, and is not bias but to one thing: The Arab interest and the protection of Islam. The chronicle events interpret our present and future, before the exile of Sherif Hussein Ben Ali (may God rest his soul) and his abdication willingly is a portrait of the Hashemite abstemiousness, and the martyrdom of King Abdullah Ben Al Hussein is a reflection of true faith in the nation's

unit despite the difficulty of the circumstance, and a manifestation of giving one's soul if needed to realise the will, and His Majesty King Hussein's acceptance of the Rabat resolution and the disengagement of administrative ties as a renewed affirmation from the Hashemites that the Hashemite thought is not to dominate and is not to be forced but it is a nation's soul.

The Regent affirmed that Jordanianism is the classic and the clearest expression of Arabism and national project. He said the history of the Arab Hashemite Kingdom through which the Hashemites kept themselves in con-

Northerners press Aden; U.N. envoy in Sanaa

Combined agency dispatches

NORTHERN TROOPS inched forward through southern defences around the port of Aden Wednesday amid heavy artillery duels.

U.N. special envoy Lakhdar Brahimi arrived in Sanaa for further talks with Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh aimed at ending the civil war.

Rival Yemeni forces were battling on all fronts, with the heaviest fighting reported to the north where troops loyal to President Saleh launched a dawn attack.

The northern forces managed to claw about 500 to 1,000 metres of territory from southern troops south of the village of Sabar, about 20 kilometres north of the southern stronghold of Aden.

But the south went on the counter-offensive with heavy shelling and rocket attacks in a bid to prevent the north from seizing Bir Nasser, only two kilometres further south.

He said he was not bringing new proposals to Mr. Saleh, but both parties had spoken about a military commission to supervise a ceasefire, and "although the positions are not similar there is a basis for agreement which I hope will lead somewhere."

The Sanaa government said it was willing to discuss reconvening the pre-war military commission which included teams of five officers each from Jordan and Oman, plus the military attaches of the United States and France.

But Sanaa made clear it was not ready to accept a sweeping proposal from the breakaway south to let foreign states and international bodies monitor a truce.

Mr. Brahimi arrived in Amman early on Wednesday and told the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that leaders in North and South Yemen had agreed on setting up a multi-national military committee but had not agreed on its role and formation.

"There is talk now on a proposed mechanism on which the Yemenis have to agree in order to make sure a ceasefire is enforced," Petra

aid workers to warn of the threat of a typhoid epidemic. Meanwhile, a huge fire raged on the other side of northern lines.

Southern warplanes mounted wave after wave of attacks on the western front at Kharzar where the north was trying to reinforce its positions, taking off regularly from Aden airport in defiance of northern attacks nearby.

Hospital sources in Aden said about 15 southern soldiers were killed and 14 others wounded in shelling close to the airport.

The few remaining foreigners in Aden were scrambling to leave as fighting intensified around the port. About 900 people were due to be evacuated by boat to Djibouti.

Mr. Brahimi continued his peace mission to persuade Mr. Saleh's men and those of his southern rival Ali Salem Al Beidh to stop fighting and start talking.



Lakhdar Brahimi

Ibrahimi briefs Regent

AMMAN (J.T.) — U.N. Special Envoy Lakhdar Brahimi on Wednesday paid a brief stop over visit to Jordan and met with his Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, to discuss the situation in Yemen.

The U.N. envoy, who had been entrusted by Secretary General Boutros Ghali to mediate between the Sanaa and Aden leaderships to end the conflict, briefed the Regent on his mission.

In statements after the meeting with the Regent, Mr. Ibrahimi said that he was keen to brief him on the situation because he said Jordan had played a key role in ending differences between Yemeni leaders.

"I have benefited a great deal from information and views conveyed to me by the Regent," he said.

King, Queen in Washington ahead of talks with Clinton

U.S. official says Israel-Syria track of talks in 'more substantive' phase

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

THEIR MAJESTIES King Hussein and Queen Noor have arrived in Washington where the King will hold talks next week with President Bill Clinton on the Middle East peace process and bilateral relations.

The King and Queen arrived late Tuesday from Rochester, Minnesota, where the King underwent post-operative medical check-ups, which, his physician said, found that he had been completely cured of the cancer which he was operated for two years ago.

Dr. Samir Farraj said: "Medical tests have shown that His Majesty enjoys good health and there is no sign of the illness which prompted the operation."

The physician said that from now on the King would need one check-up a year at the Mayo Clinic.

The White House meeting between the King and President Clinton, reportedly to take place on June 20, will focus on the recent progress made in the Jordanian-Israeli track of talks when Israel

agreed to the Kingdom's long-standing demand for negotiations on border demarcation and water rights. The two sides will launch the negotiations next month. The talks will include security issues and economic cooperation.

A senior U.S. administration official told a congressional panel on Tuesday that the Jordanian-Israeli agreements, which came under the umbrella of the Jordanian-American-Israeli economic commission, had "substantially" moved the peace process forward.

Syrian-Israeli negotiations have also "entered a new, substantive phase," Assistant Secretary of State for Near East Affairs Robert Pelletreau told the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee's Sub-Committee on Europe and the Middle East.

On the Jordanian-Israeli exchanges, Mr. Pelletreau said: "The parties initiated bilateral agreements — on water, energy, the environment, borders and security — which will constitute parts of an eventual peace treaty," he

said. "They also agreed to establish a commission on these issues which will meet openly in their two countries beginning next month," he said. "For the first time since Camp David, representatives of Israel and an Arab state are planning to meet publicly on each other's territory as a demonstration of their commitment to peace."

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Israel warns of Iran stepping in if donors do not pay for self-rule

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Iran will control the Gaza Strip if donor countries do not pay out the money they have pledged for Palestinian autonomy, according to a senior official at Israel's economy ministry.

"Hamas lies in wait. The Iranians have money and can easily pour in tens of millions of dollars and alter the fragile political structure," said David Brodett, the ministry's budget chief.

"With \$20 to \$30 million for social institutions in the Gaza Strip and in the absence of a stable power in the area, the Iranians can change the whole process and that represents the most serious danger," Mr. Brodett told Wednesday's Haaretz newspaper.

"We ask all donor countries 'hurry up because otherwise you will have nothing to offer.'"

The leading donors said that Friday they would provide \$42 million to cover the operating deficit for the new Palestinian administration on top of \$91 million already pledged following complaints by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) that no money was coming through.

The donors reaffirmed a commitment to pay \$720 million to the Palestinians this year.

The donors are due to gather in Paris again on July 10 and 11.

The Israeli army has slightly increased the number of troops stationed on the Gaza Strip since withdrawing from self-rule areas last month, military officials said.

The army redeployed around the 20 Jewish settlements and along the border following the May 4 agreement which launched auton-

omy in most of the Gaza Strip and in Jericho. The move necessitated "slight reinforcement" ahead of the completion of an electronic border force around the strip, the officials said.

They added that the Palestinian police, with about 4,000 men in the self-rule areas of the strip, still do not have enough manpower to ensure security. Deputy Defence Minister Mordchai Gur refused to confirm or deny the report. "We have to ensure maximum security for the Israelis who live in the settlements or in Israel in areas close to the Gaza Strip," he told state radio.

(Continued on page 5)



The wreckage of the vehicle driven by Mo'ayed Najjar who was killed in a road accident in Amman Tuesday (Photo by Zahran Zahran of Akher Khabar)

2 fatalities reported on Amman roads

By Rana Hussein
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Traffic accidents Tuesday caused the death of two people and injury to two more in Amman suburbs, police reports said.

A 42-year-old man was killed after the brakes of his car failed, causing his car to roll over. According to the report, Mahmoud M. died instantly as a result of his wounds.

Also in Amman Tuesday, an 18-year-old youth was killed on Wasfi Tell Street (formerly Gardens) when the car he was driving struck an electric pole killing the youth instantly.

Mo'ayed Najjar was accompanied by three passengers who survived the crash. The accident was attributed to reckless driving over the speed limit.

Meanwhile, in a separate incident, a 42-year-old woman and her 6-year-old boy were listed in critical condition after being

run over by a car driven by a 22-year-old man.

According to the traffic official who investigated the accident, the driver was at fault for trying to overpass another car from the right side at the same time the woman and her son were attempting to cross the street from the right curb.

In the Hisban stream in Naour a 20-year-old man drowned while swimming, police and Civil Defence Department (CDD) reports show.

Munther Saleh was grazing sheep with his two brothers and decided to go for a swim in the nearby stream, Abdul Salam Aref one of the brothers told police.

He said that when they were leaving the area they heard Munther screaming for help. The two said they tried to rescue the youth but failed. When the CDD rescue teams arrived, Munther was already dead.

Government calls on Parliament to terminate 32-year monopoly by tanning concession

AMMAN (J.T.) — The government Wednesday asked Parliament to end the monopoly by the 1962 concession granted to the Jordan Tanning Company (JTC) and allow for other firms to import and export tanned leather goods.

A statement issued after a Lower House session said that Parliament has referred the government's request to a joint committee comprising the House judicial and finance committees for examination and recommendations.

In presenting the request, the government said that the JTC's monopoly over the Jordanian market for the past 32 years had adversely

affected the private sector leather trade.

Leather manufacturers were forced to switch to artificial leather which in turn resulted in the JTC production of lower grade leather products, the government said.

It said that opening the door to other firms and importers would force the JTC to diversify, improve the quality of its products and expand its operations here and abroad.

Also during Wednesday's session the deputies resumed discussion of a report by the Finance Committee on the work of the Audit Bureau between 1987 and 1991.

Several deputies called on

the government to provide the bureau with a qualified staff, upgrade its legislation and empower it to impose stricter control over various government departments of finance.

They demanded that more efficient methods be adopted to enable the government to collect public funds, citing a clause in the Finance Committee's report which said that several companies and individuals have failed to pay their dues to the state treasury over the past five years.

The deputies urged the government to demand that its various institutions establish closer cooperation with the Audit Bureau in a bid to

maintain control over public funds.

They suggested the creation of a specialised committee to examine waste and hold those responsible to account for their actions.

Stressing the need to maintain the Audit Bureau's administrative and financial independence, the deputies said that the bureau should remain protected from any interference with regard to its operations.

They added that penalties against those who abuse their authority on the public administration structure in Jordan would suffer damaging effects.

In reply to the deputies'

remarks, Deputy Prime Minister Thouqan Al Hindawi said the government would take into account the Finance Committee's recommendations.

He reminded the House that the government has already passed a ruling to create the appropriate mechanism to deal with any imbalances and future violations.

The House later endorsed the Finance Committee's report and recommended that a parliamentary investigation committee be formed to examine some cases mentioned in the report and to subject the Central Bank of Jordan

(CBJ) to Audit Bureau control.

At the outset of the session, which was attended by Cabinet members, a Royal Decree was read out adjourning the extraordinary session as of June 16, 1994.

Later, the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament held a joint session during which they endorsed the tenants and landlords draft law of 1982 and an amendment to a draft law on municipalities.

The conclusion of Wednesday's joint session of parliament ended the extraordinary session. Parliament will adjourn until its regular session in October of this year.

RJ leases Airbus to meet rising traffic

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Royal Jordanian (RJ), the national air carrier, has leased an Airbus-310 aircraft from Air Algerie for a one-year period in order to meet the increase in passengers, especially during the peak summer season.

RJ Vice President for Marketing and Sales Majdi Sabri told the Jordan Times that during the summer Royal Jordanian operates an extra 300 flights over its regularly scheduled itinerary.

The Algerian aircraft is currently being painted and refurbished to fit with the rest of the RJ fleet, Dr. Sabri said.

RJ's regular fleet consists of 16 planes — four Airbus 310s, three Airbus 320s, five Tristars, two Boeing 727s and two Boeing 707s.



Majdi Sabri

Dr. Sabri said that the extra plane would help RJ improve its services especially in the summer when daily traffic operations more than double.

He said the Algerian plane which arrived at the Queen Alia International Airport (QALA) Monday, is expected to become operational in next week after the refurbishing work has been completed.

Economic team to head for Slovenia in fall

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan and Slovenia Wednesday agreed to dispatch a Jordanian economic delegation to Slovenia in September to pave the ground for economic and trade ties between the two countries.

The agreement was reached in talks held here Wednesday between visiting Slovenian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Ljudevit Peterle and Industry and Trade Minister Rima Khalaf during which the prospect of setting up a joint economic committee was discussed.

A statement after the meeting said that the delegation will study the feasibility of launching joint investment projects and stimulate the role of the private sectors in

the two countries to achieve that goal.

Dr. Khalaf was quoted by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, as saying that Slovenia and Jordan are both geographically centrally located in their respective regions and can therefore play major roles in trade and economic activities.

Mr. Peterle said his country was concerned with promoting bilateral trade and will seek exchange of visits by economic delegations and the creation of joint committees.

The visiting minister, who Tuesday opened a consulate for Slovenia in Amman, left Jordan after the meeting and was seen off by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Tal Al Hassan.

Marchers to walk for handicapped children

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Queen Alia Fund for Social Development (QAF) is today organising a sponsored march to raise funds to benefit handicapped children.

A spokesman for QAF said that the march, to start at 5:30 p.m. on June 16 from King Abdullah Gardens will end at Al Hussein Youth City.

The Hashemite March, the first of its kind to be organised for this cause, will be held under the patronage of Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ben Zeid and will be joined by the Armed Forces Band and the Ma'an Folklore Troupe, according to the spokesman, Shafiq Obaidat.

Taking part in the march, he said, are scouts from

Ministry of Education and private schools, clubs, youth centres, community colleges and citizens representing various organisations, unions and other organisations.

He said that tickets for the march can still be bought at 4:30 p.m. at King Abdullah Gardens before the start of the march.

The proceeds of the march, he added, will be used to create more classes for slow learners in public schools and to help set up a special fund to provide equipment such as wheelchairs and hearing aids for handicapped children.

QAF, a non-profit, private national organisation, supports voluntary work and promotes social development in urban, rural and semi-rural regions.

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

EC envoy ends tour of duty

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Tal Al Hassan Wednesday hosted a lunch in honour of the European Union (EU) Ambassador to Jordan Renato Batti on the occasion of the end of his tour of duty in the Kingdom. Mr. Hassan presented Mr. Batti with a token gift in appreciation of his efforts exerted to enhance Jordanian-European relations.

Chinese official to arrive for talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Wang Chang Yee and accompanying delegation will arrive in Amman Friday on a two-day visit to the Kingdom. The Chinese official will hold talks with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Tal Al Hassan on the situation in the Middle East and Jordanian-Chinese relations.

Fate of Gulf war claims unknown 1 week after U.N. announcement

By P.V. Vivekanand
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Mystery still surrounded Wednesday the fate of Jordanian applications for compensation for deaths and injuries suffered in the 1991 Gulf war, one week after the Geneva-based U.N. Compensation Committee announced it had paid out the first tranche of settlements.

Thousands of Jordanians who returned home from Kuwait following the Iraqi invasion of the emirate in August 1990 and at the end of the occupation in February 1991 have been awaiting news on the fate of the first batch of claims that were reportedly accepted and honoured.

Labour and foreign ministry officials and members of a committee which helped fill out the applications said they had received no communication from the compensation panel on the fate of more than 750 applications filed under Category B.

Category B deals with claims over deaths and serious injuries sustained as a result of the Iraqi invasion and occupation of Kuwait.

Categories A and C are claims related to forced departure from Kuwait and the loss of personal property. Categories D and E deal with claims from commercial entities which suffered

losses of a commercial nature as a result of the invasion and occupation.

The United Nations Compensation Committee, which was set up under a Security Council resolution following the Gulf war, said in Geneva on Wednesday it had accepted 670 claims and rejected 307 under Category B and paid out \$2.7 million.

Given the fact that a good part of the Category B claims received by the committee came from Jordanians, it was expected that up to 200 Jordanian applications would be among the list of those accepted by the committee.

However, officials here said they had no information on the U.N. move.

"All I know is that I read in the newspapers," said Mohammad Akel, a senior Ministry of Labour official and member of a panel headed by the minister of labour which is directly handling the applications.

Dr. Akel said Minister of Labour Khaled Ghazawi was in Geneva, but not for the purpose of following up on the applications but to attend an International Labour Organisation conference.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs officials also said they have no information on the claims' fate and referred all inquiries to the Ministry of Labour.

Yahya Otaibi, head of a centre which helped claimants fill out the applications, said he had not heard anything directly or indirectly from the U.N. Compensation Committee.

U.N. sources told the Jordan Times early this week that the committee had sent communications to all governments whose nationals had filed Category B applications, Jordan among them.

No U.N. official was available for comment on Wednesday.

Dr. Akel said Jordanians had filed 110,000 claims in the five categories to the U.N. Compensation Committee, which started scrutinising the claims in February.

He said 66,000 claims were in Category A, 756 in Category B, 36,000 in Category C and 750 in Categories D and E. The Jordanian applications totalled a claim of \$3.5 billion, he told the Jordan Times.

Mr. Otaibi, himself a returnee from Kuwait, said some of the Category B claims were "erroneously filed."

"Some of the claimants did not qualify for compensation under Category B, but still they insisted on filing the claims," Mr. Otaibi said. He could not provide a clear figure on the number of such

"erroneous" claims, but said it was not very high.

The U.N. Compensation Committee has received up to 2.5 million claims, the minimum amount sought (as determined by the U.N.) being \$2,500.

Depending on the nature of the claim, applicants in Category B are entitled to receive up to \$10,000 per family.

Against the claims, which total several billion dollars, the committee says it has around \$30 million at its disposal.

Under Security Council resolutions, 30 per cent of all proceeds from Iraqi oil exports — as and when they are resumed after the lifting of international sanctions against that country — are to be channelled to the compensation fund.

The funds already available with the committee came from Iraqi funds frozen abroad as part of the sanctions, which took effect a few days after the invasion of Kuwait.

The U.N. fund is hoping for more money when the key pays 30 per cent of the proceeds from a one-time sale of nine to 12 million barrels of Iraqi oil which remains in a closed pipeline that runs from Iraqi oil fields to a Turkish terminal in the Mediterranean.

That would mean an estimated \$50 to \$60 million reaching the committee.

WHAT'S GOING ON

FILMS

Film entitled "Long Gone" at the American Center on (Thursday) at 5:00 p.m. (113 minutes).

Film entitled "The Aunt Tula" at the Spanish Cultural Centre on Thursday at 4:30 p.m. (Tel. 610858).

Video film in French on sculptor "Jacqueline Bodard" (with commentary in Arabic by Dr. Khaled Khreis) at Darat Al Fuman of the Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation in Jabal Luweibdeh on Thursday at 5:00 p.m.

CONCERTS

Concert by French singer "Adrienne" at the Al Mubtatar hall of the Inter-Continental Hotel on Thursday at 8:00 p.m., and around the swimming pool of the hotel on Friday at 8:00 p.m.

Concert by Iraqi singer Adel Uqlah at the Royal Cultural Centre on Thursday at 8:00 p.m.

EXHIBITIONS

An art exhibition "The Form and Colour in the Arab Art

Exhibition," by 16 artists from Jordan and Iraq at the Spanish Cultural Centre. It will be opened Saturday morning.

Exhibition by plastic artist Shawkat Al Alousi at Alia Art Gallery (Tel. 672872).

Exhibition on the development of "Le Louvre" at the French Cultural Centre.

Exhibition of photographs by artist Khaled Sa'id at the Royal Cultural Centre.

Painting exhibition by artist George Bahjouri at Al Balqa Art Gallery (Tel. 720677).

Painting exhibition by Jordanian artist Abdul Ra'uf Shamaoun at Darat Al Fuman of the Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation in Jabal Luweibdeh. Also showing "permanent" exhibition of 56 Arab contemporary artists (Tel. 643251/2).

Plastic art exhibition by artist Mohammad Al Ameri entitled "Body" at Baladna Art Gallery (Tel. 687598).

Exhibition of paintings by Fatima El-Helu at Goethe-Institut.

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Jordan Times

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Make peace not war

THE CONFLICT between the U.S. and North Korea is escalating fast.

North Korea has already declared that any Security Council sanctions imposed against it for not allowing the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to conduct full and unimpeded inspection of its nuclear sites and facilities would amount to an act of war. The Pyongyang regime also warned of "decisive" action should the U.S. embark on what it called a "reckless adventure" over the nuclear dispute issue. North Korea has heated up the conflict with Washington by putting the country on alert and by announcing its withdrawal from the IAEA. This escalation has naturally caused nervousness and panic not only in South Korea but elsewhere in the Pacific region.

North Korea is apparently basing its confrontational course on the premise that China would never allow the Security Council to adopt punitive measures against it. While non-committal, Beijing has made it well known that it views the application of sanctions against Pyongyang as unworkable. Whether China will go to the extent of vetoing a Security Council resolution remains to be seen. The Chinese have only recently managed to wrench a deal with U.S. President Bill Clinton's administration on trade, separating the human rights situation in China from the subject of trade between the two countries, ensuring that China remained on the list of most favoured nations. Whether the deal included some understanding between the two on the Korean conflict is anybody's guess. North Korea must therefore depend first and foremost on its own ability to manage the crisis in a way that could cause Washington to back off from its repeated threats to apply international punitive measures against it.

It is also doubtful that President Clinton would want the conflict to escalate into a war that he may not be able to win only two years away from presidential elections due in 1996.

South Korea is no match to the North should Pyongyang's threat to go to war materialise. The U.S. cannot be expected to galvanise the same level of international support it had to fight off the North Korean invasion of South Korea in the early fifties. Nor can the West hope to put together a unified front as it did during the Gulf crisis. It is noteworthy that none of the other Western capitals have shown strong commitment to Washington's determination to bring North Korea on its knees over the current encounter. The only sane way out of the stalemate is to seek a peaceful resolution to the conflict, based on common sense and international norms. Instead of convening the U.N. Security Council for applying sanctions, it should be summoned to consider the conflict itself in a manner consistent with the guidelines of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the U.N. Charter and the terms of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

A COLUMNIST in Al Ra'i daily said His Majesty King Hussein's scheduled talks with U.S. president Bill Clinton can by no means bring about a true honest American policy. Judging from previous meetings with Mr. Clinton and other American presidents, Amman failed to cause a real change in U.S. policies with regard to the Arab World because Washington has always viewed the Arabs through their own oil interests or through Israel's views, the writer, Tareq Masarweh said. Within this context, the Arab masses have realised that the United States is totally dishonest with them and that all slogans about human rights and democracy are insincere, he added. America's real policies towards the Arabs are best manifested in Israel's continued oppressive actions against the Palestinians and the embargo which is imposed against the Iraqi people, he said. Saying that the King could not change American policies through his dealings with nine American presidents, the writer said, nevertheless one can only wish the King success in his fresh endeavours to bring about justice, stability and peace to the region.

A COLUMNIST in Al Ra'i reflected on the situation in the Jordan Valley region where, he said, all campaigns have so far failed to eliminate common flies and other insects. Neither the numerous committees nor the field trips by officials and the spray campaigns carried out there has succeeded in eradicating the insects whose numbers are increasing every year, said Nazih. The insects continue to infest the valley in summer and winter and the local municipal councils are unable to deal with this situation.

The View From Academia

Democracy, the government and the citizen

By Dr. Ahmad Y. Majdoubah

ONE IMPORTANT feature of democracy is the faithful exercise, on part of the social institutions and the individuals alike, of rights and duties. Without such exercise, which is the backbone of healthy social and political action, democracy does not make much sense.

For any democratic system to work, the governing and the governed not only must fully know what their various fundamental, inalienable rights are, but they must also be adequately trained and amply taught to seek, fight for, protect and realise such rights. Simultaneously, they must be made aptly aware of their duties, of the most efficient means by which to fulfil them, and of the absolute necessity of valuing and appreciating the very concept of duty. Rights and duties are to be treasured and felt in the blood, not paid lip-service to.

In our society, in which democracy in its technical sense is still in the cradle, most people are either naively ignorant of their rights or foolishly neglectful, forgiving, compromising and even indifferent with respect to them. The same can also be said, perhaps even more applicably, about duties. Sadly, very few people in our present-day culture take whatever they are responsible for or caretakers of seriously enough. Most often the word "duty," whose negative connotations far outweigh its positive implications, is a cliché; we use it without really meaning it.

Each year our universities, and they do this somewhat routinely and offhandedly, distribute all kinds of orientation literature to incoming students, including the rules and regulations. On the basis of an experiment which I have conducted, I have found out that only about 15 per cent of the students actually read the material and become adequately conscious of such rules and regulations, which spell out in the clearest terms possible their rights and duties. Part of the problem here of course is that people in our society do not read; they prefer to ask others rather than go to sources.

One student once complained to me in a public seminar that she was extremely bothered by a professor who smoked in class. She said that she approached him and talked to him politely about it (an act which many of our students would be too shy, too polite or too intimidated to attempt), but he did not listen. I asked, "what did you do then?" She replied, "nothing, what can I do?" I asked then, "do you know if smoking is allowed for professors in class or not?" She said, "no, I don't know." I said, "here is what you should do, if you truly care about putting an end to such an annoyance. First of all, you should try to find out whether smoking is permitted for professors in class or not. If it is, you'll have to try to solve the matter with the concerned teacher politely and diplomatically. If it is not, you will have to point this out to him. If he is not cooperative, you will have to go and take the issue up with the chairman of the department. If the

latter proves in turn unhelpful, you go to the dean, then to the president and so on."

"Oh my God, do you think I have enough time for all of this," she replied. "Yes, you do."

Such submissive attitude is typical in our society. Most people do not have the enthusiasm, the "fire" inside, to pursue matters. They give up too easily.

The roots of such phenomenon are ultimately cultural of course. We live in a society which teaches us, nobly no doubt, to be (unlike in democracy) altruistic, "otherly," generous, flexible, unselfish and at times selfless. Most of the time, we are too accommodating to others.

If someone admires a shirt we are wearing, we are supposed to say (though we may not often mean it literally), "it is yours." Such altruism, which is often admirable, may be transferred, with negative and perhaps even dangerous consequences for ourselves, to situations where we ought to be self-asserting, uncompromising, inflexible and (yes) self-centred and selfish. To survive in any democratic environment, one may well have to be (in fact one is expected to be) often self-centred and selfish.

Inevitably, we are what our culture and what our educational institutions make us. In this particular respect, we fault the Arab family first and foremost. From the start, parents are supposed to instill in their kids the willingness to fight for their rights and the readiness to execute duties, willingness and a readiness which have to be made second nature or instinct. The parents are supposed to be our best trainers and coaches; their own enthusiasm about things makes us enthusiastic, but if they are largely indifferent and lukewarm, we will unavoidably be a spitting image of them. Unfortunately, the Arab family of today is not shouldering its responsibilities effectively.

Neither is the school, which, ideally, is expected to assist the family and complement its work. In the Arab World, the ministry of education appears to be grossly misnamed. Translated literally into English the name of many of these ministries is, as in our country, "the ministry of education and teaching." While such ministries do teach, they do little education, if any. Teachers spoon-feed; students memorise. The university is in no better situation. Most professors are too busy conducting research, going to conferences, seeking promotions of all kinds and teaching (in that order); they have no time for educational upbringing.

What do we do?

1. We want the government, through its various institutions and establishments, to pull its act together. I firmly believe, with Thomas Jefferson, that a government is established with the basic purpose of securing people's rights and fulfilling its duties toward them. This objective cannot be taken lightly. Frankly speaking, our public institutions

and establishments (the case in the private sector is slightly better) are too often lax about the implementation of their responsibilities and duties. Look at the conduct of most civil servants; look at the way they treat citizens. You go to any government establishment seeking whatever it is such establishment is entrusted with. Your business there, which is almost always set up to take care of, is given least priority. In most cases, the citizen is mistreated, marginalised, perhaps even humiliated and abused. Why? Because whoever is in charge does not appreciate or respect his/her own duty. The sad thing about this is that such irresponsible behaviour on the part of many employees is either glossed over or tolerated by the institution. What we want, and this is urgent at this stage of our society's growth and development, is for the institution to put an end to such intolerable practices.

A civil servant must be told to respect his/her duty, and if they do not, it is perhaps time to start "sacking" or "firing" some such employees — two concepts which are almost entirely absent from the daily life of our public institutions. We have to be firm about this matter. There are many competent, morally sound university graduates who can fill the positions from which corrupt employees are "sacked" or "fired." Our civil servants cannot take their position for granted and must not expect two abuse citizens and neglect their work, and get away with it. Why tolerate such behaviour? Why let such employees spoil the image of the government?

2. Our own citizens must take a stand. They must learn to stand up and speak for themselves. In any democracy in the world, rights are most of the time taken — not given. Democracy is easy, comfortable and beautiful only in theory. In practice, people have to fight, to struggle in order to achieve their rights. For how long are we going to go on blaming our parents, our teachers, and the government? Whether governmental institutions do or do not care about our rights, we must take action ourselves. It is time for us to get rid of our petty, complacent and ignorantly happy attitude. If a civil servant oversteps his/her limit we must learn to put him/her in their place, to report them to their superiors, to argue with them and express ourselves. If an irresponsible bus driver is speeding maniacally and endangering our lives, we (the passengers), in the absence of rigorous road surveillance on part of the police, must ask him (firmly and uncompromisingly) to slow down; and if he does not respond, we report him, boycott him, etc. We as adults are our own protectors.

If our society is to benefit from the "golden" opportunities democracy seems to offer, we must take the question of rights and duties a lot more seriously than we presently are. Now that we have chosen the path of democracy, the ball is in our own court.

The following article, written by Israeli peace activist Israel Shahak, is reprinted from Middle East International

By Israel Shahak

THERE IS no straightforward, clear-cut answer to the question of the title. But one thing is certain: premonitions of a coming civil war casting one segment of Israeli society against another over apparently irreconcilable differences on "Jewish issues" have abounded since the beginning of this year, i.e. before the Hebron massacre. After this event, as soon as the magnitude of approval of the massacre became apparent, the prospect of a civil war or the means to prevent it became the central issue in the Hebrew press and in conversations of politically concerned people.

Outside Israel, where in contrast to apologetics and propaganda on Jewish themes, real knowledge of Jewish history and religion is sorely lacking, the very possibility of such a civil war appears remote. But in Israel, where Jewish history is taught in schools and seriously studied by many adults, and where the real nature of Jewish religion can be directly experienced, the prospect of such a war between Jews sounds eminently reasonable. After all, much of Jewish history is filled with civil wars, or with rebellions accompanied by civil wars, some of them glorified by the consensus of posterity, or at least by some influential schools of Jewish thought.

Let me begin with the opinions of Davar (Labour Party organ) co-editor Yoram Peri (who has written several books on Israeli politics), published on March 25. Mr. Peri wrote: "A serious danger exists that the divide between two irreconcilable Israeli Jewish political cultures may develop into a cleavage with mutual acrimony sufficient to spur a minor civil war. That civil war will be fought between 'Israel' and 'Judea'." Mr. Peri uses those terms to emphasise the difference between loyalty to a modern state with secular laws; and to a tribal tradition, fully or partly religious. The term "Judea" not only symbolises the primary adherence to Judaism rather than to the modern state of Israel, but also points to the historic Judea, the last Jewish state in antiquity, which was a theocracy. But Mr. Peri continues:

One needs to be blind to fail to notice the hate-filled eyes of Knesset members during what goes under the name of political discussion... The most significant

difference dividing Israeli society into two hostile camps — and it is a recent phenomenon — is not that between the right and the left, but between the religious or part-religious and the secular. This may look too generalised, because there are religions for peace and seculars against it. But as a factor behind powerful political blocs and antithetical political cultures, religion is crucial. There have been other conflicts rending Israeli society apart which in the end have been patched up, some with a fair measure of success: between the Ashkenazis and the Orientals, the poor and the rich, the veteran citizens and the new immigrants. But the conflict between the religious and the secular poses incomparably greater dangers, because the two respective cultures have no common political beliefs. The religious who believe in the imminent coming of the Messiah claim that the Knesset has no right to abandon a single inch of the territories, deny anyone the right to order an evacuation of a handful of Jewish lunatics from any place in Hebron find religious justifications for murder, and in effect refuse to recognise any rules of the game which let us live together with them in Israel. They are implacably hostile to the very rudiments of democracy. As a result, the attendant corruptions and disruptions in our social fabric equal in the degree of risk any threats to the Israel security from outside.

Let me clarify that the religious zealots are not only hostile to "the very rudiments of democracy", but also to Arabs; they educate their children accordingly. The xenophobic influence of Jewish religious education is widely discussed in the Hebrew press. Let me quote a veteran education correspondent, Nili Mandler of Ha'aretz. She wrote on April 5 that religious Jewish educators recently began to use the term Amalek to refer to "all Gentiles who might hurt the Jews". As an example, she quotes a new book, *Adey Ad (Forever and Ever)* by Dov Ehrlich, published by the autonomous Department of Religious Education in the education ministry for use by its teachers. Dr. Ehrlich writes: "Amalekites can be now found all over, but especially within the borders of the Greater Land of Israel which the Lord gave

to the Jews. The Amalekites are fated to hate us forever, so we are justly commanded to hate them twice as strongly. The Bible commanded us to exterminate the Amalekites. Just as we obeyed the command by exterminating the ancient Amalek, we now must do the same to the modern Amalek."

In the preface to the quoted book, "the director of the Department of Religious Education, Mattay Dagan, stresses the relevance of the issues discussed in the book to the present time, due to which 'the problems it so sagaciously raises will enrich the thought of educators and teachers'. Dr. Ehrlich himself explains that 'it is always important to disclose where the hatred of the nations towards the Jews

came from. But the hatred of modern Amalekites toward the Jews cannot be logically explained, because they suck it with their mothers' milk. Such hatred toward the Jews can be contested only by our reciprocal hatred towards them." The supposed fact of "Amalek's" hatred of the Jews "frees us" so Dr. Ehrlich contends, "from the need to justify our hatred of them". The only remaining task is to provide the religious educators with "ammunition against the counterclaims raised by hypocritical Jewish dogooders against the truth."

Zealots penetrate the army

But there are more solid grounds (than extreme

"security system", Mr. Rubinstein apparently means to include the Shin Bet. "The settlers have achieved a status equivalent to soldiers... The army passes on to them all recent intelligence and lets them freely enter every security command in the territories... They tend to treat the Israel army as present in the territories solely to serve them."

Alon Hadar (Kol Ha'Ir, March 18) provides some information about the Israeli army's Regional Defence Division of the West Bank, comprised of reservist settlers but commanded by career officers who often live in extremist settlements. "Independently of the settler officers, every settlement has its Coordina-

tor of Military Security (CMS), acting under the command of a given regional defence officer. Although civilians, the CMSs have to comply with military law, and their salaries are paid by the army. Nominally, the CMSs are not allowed to participate in politics; actually most not only attend demonstrations, but also engage in illegal acts such as blocking Palestinian traffic or vandalising Palestinian property."

In *Bemahane*, the official publication of the Israeli army, Yanki Galanty describes the settlement of Levonah "inhabited by several dozen Jewish families. It was provided by the army with several machine guns and two mortars". Possession and skillful use of such weapons will enable even the tiniest settlement to withstand an attack by hundreds armed only with light weapons, such as automatic guns. "Those weapons," continues Galanty, "supplement the light personal arms, such as Uzis, M-16s and Kalashnikovs, which almost all Levonah's inhabitants received from the Israeli army before. In addition to these, every male inhabitant has his own revolver."

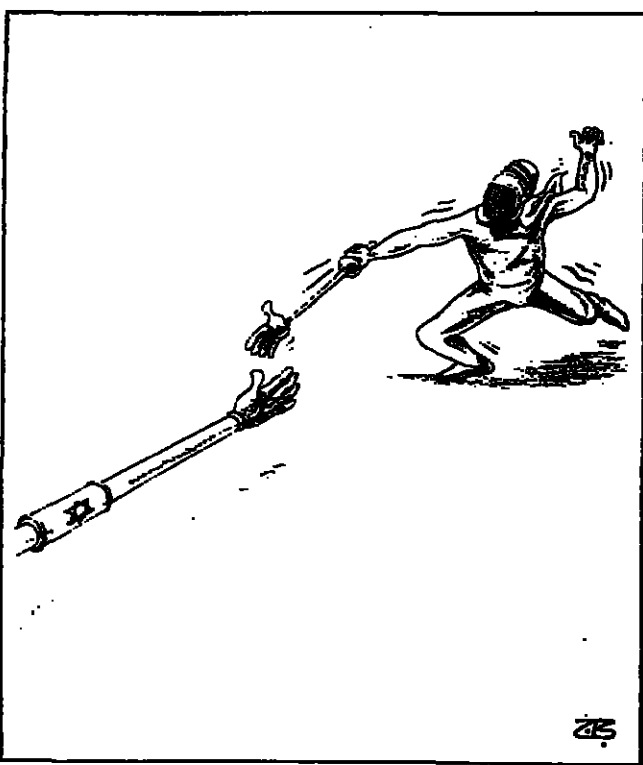
The 'Header' yeshivot soldiers

More on the penetration of the army by religious fanatics appeared in Avram Golan's article in Ha'aretz on April 5. It discusses the role of the *Header* ("Arrangement") Yeshivot in the Israeli army. The "arrangement" works as follows: some yeshivot agree with the army contractually that their students will serve under conditions involving some autonomy for the army. They are drafted separately to serve in units of their own for six months, followed by six months of religious study. This alternation goes on for four years, which means that *Header* soldiers effectively serve in the army for only two years, instead of the usual three. Each unit has its own rabbi, whom its commanding officer is obliged to consult. The army consented to this arrangement with enthusiasm, because otherwise yeshiva students would not serve at all, and also because they had proved themselves excellent and dedicated soldiers, who pray and often dance before being sent on dangerous assignments. During the war in Lebanon *Header* un-

its suffered much heavier casualties than other units and their battle conduct became notorious.

Golan quotes a researcher of the Jewish religious community in Israel, Professor Menahem Friedman, who himself is religious but liberal in his political beliefs. Mr. Friedman views with trepidation the growing numbers and growing role of students from these institutions in the army, especially since most of their rabbis are affiliated with Gush Emunim. He says: "Rabbinical extremism, which nowadays is so common, has an increasing clout on national-religious youth. It is not clear whether this trend can be reversed, or what extremes it may yet reach... Let it be borne in mind that many *Header* yeshiva soldiers remain in the army after completing their compulsory service. Many become officers, rising as high as colonel. Let us not forget that military coups in other countries are often hatched by colonels. The calamitous fact that Gush Emunim has its own army within the Israeli army is already clear." Ms. Golan also quoted Yizhar Be'er, an author who, although religious, supports Labour. He told her that "ten years ago, I alone advised the army that unless it disbanded the *Header* yeshivot at once, their units would be all too likely to use their tanks in order to besiege the Knesset and seize it". Neither Mr. Be'er nor Mr. Friedman, however, expect the army or the present government to pay any heed to their warnings.

Given this state of affairs within the army, the fears of Baruch Kimmerling, expressed in Ha'aretz on April 6, are understandable. He notes that "in the last 20 years the officer corps of the Israeli army has undergone tremendous change", most recently a wave of entrants from the ranks of the "national-religious youth", and the creation of the settler-dominated Regional Defence Division of the West Bank. Both are regarded by Kimmerling as components of "the religious-settler military infrastructure, whose behaviour at a time of political crisis is unpredictable. The settlers have a militia, well equipped and highly skilled, its commanders are politically sophisticated. It is this segment of society which poses the mightiest challenge to the legal authority of the state and to its army's high command."



Regent: Jordan is open to all without discrimination

(Continued from page 1)

and would know that its foreplay goes in accordance with its outcome, and that Jordan was never secretive, never stabbed its nation in the back, and proved for those watching and claiming falsely, that it is the permanent homeland, the resolute for what is right, and the one continuing to realise the nation's aspiration.

Following is the full text of the speech of Crown Prince Hassan, the president of the Arab Youth Forum.

Brothers, sisters, sons and daughters in the Arab Youth Forum peace be upon you, Allah's mercy and blessings.

I congratulate you for the start

of the deliberations of your third general conference and I bless your good efforts through which you endeavoured, and still are to contribute in serving your country by belonging to it, and by your constant attempts to sense national responsibility.

Dear sisters and sons

Your third conference is convened in a very special and critical circumstance which we all experience as an Arab Nation and country, allow me to address you and all our people through you in a sincere attempt to place a number of facts in the hands of our people to be aware of the know about, and for all of us to be alert of our roles, says and stances.

For the stage is difficult, the challenges are huge, and our responsibilities, nationality and

humanely are many, interrelated and formidable.

When I say facts, brothers, that does not mean a monopoly of righteous stance or an attempt to achieve a principle of force, but that they are facts from our point of view, the Hashemites who Allah meant for them to always be believers in Him, and trusting in their nation, aiming at realising their country's interest in order to acquire God's blessings and aid.

We say facts because the generation of the Arab youth due to the meanings of confinement in the shadow of modern interaction of problems and their causes, the confusion of feelings with reality, the domination of falsehood over what is righteous have minimised the space of truth making what is phasal and daily look firm and stronger from what is historically durable.

That's why I'm trying to give you, the youth, an insight of what we consider a duty to deepen the scales of justice and the vision of what is right in all of us.

Fact number one, I don't want to begin replying on some of the accusations against your Jordanian country in good intentions, and mostly in ill-ones. We have been hearing for more than seventy years now a description of Jordan's role and designated responsibility when Jordan was established, and how its role is endangered... etc., in addition to analytic statements some may consider convincing and that he is convinced by it.

Jordan has always replied on all this and on what is more dangerous and bigger by its accomplishments and its continuation of its way, believing that countries are not en-

dangered by injustice, and its rally is not affected by ill-thoughts and suspicions.

Here we are, after the good rally which the Great Arab Jordanian people has started early this century, still unified and responsive to the programme of our founding grand-father — May God's mercy be upon him — and are still going forward, trusting in the correctness of our thoughts, and believing in our role, firm and resolute, moderate in our economic and political way, thanking God that the memory of the Arab citizen remembers and records, preserving for Jordan its harmony with itself and knows its foreplay goes in accordance with its outcome, and that Jordan was never secretive in any step, never stabbed its nation in the back, proving to those who watch and claim falsely, that Jordan is the permanent homeland, resolute in right and continuing to meet the aspirations of our nation.

Fact number two, the leader of our country, the pillar of the Hashemites, His Majesty King Hussein for a while now, has been advocating two renaissance slogans to the world and to ourselves: the renaissance of Islam, and the renaissance of the Arab nation. The chronicler of events interprets our present and future, before the exile of Sherif Hussein Ben Ali (May God rest his soul) and his abdication willingly is a portrait of the Hashemite abstinence, and the martyrdom of King Abdullah Ben Ali Hussein is a reflection of true faith in the nation's unity despite the difficulty of the circumstance, and a manifestation of giving one's soul if needed to realize the will, and His Majesty King Hussein's acceptance to the Rabat resolution and the disengagement of administrative ties as a renewed affirmation from the Hashemites that Hashemism is not dominant and is not to be forced but it is a nation's soul.

Alongside the march, one renaissance lessons learnt from history affirming our political history, and that Jordanianism, is the supreme and clearest expression of pan-Arabism and of the national plan.

Let me to recall with you an example from the near past and that is the Jordanian-Palestinian unity plan. That unity produced an example of normal and pilot society of deep roots in the Arab World. Let's recall together the image of that great people on the western side of the river, the people who found themselves in the post-1948 era deprived of all means of normal living. The two peoples converged in a homeland that renewed the nation's yearning to the first Islamic state which brought together the "Muhajirin" and "the Ansaar" in Madinah with full chastity united that homeland become an ideal and insurmountable one.

Those two peoples are Arabs who were given the chance to express their Arabism and Jordan, in an atmosphere of tyranny, division, fragmentation and conservatism remains the only party which embodies that linkage between the individuals and families on the eastern and western sides of the river.

In this contemporary civilised status, Jordan also remains the only party which expresses the

expression tool to be used in one certain region or country of geography to overcome other ones.

It was never a religious movement aspiring political authority justified only by its origin which tracks back to our prophet.

Then brothers, what is Hashemism?

Our attempt to answer this question is sincere only by replying to all is said about the national unity project.

Dear beloved, Hashemism is the epitome of the pan-Arabism thought and its expressed spirit. I say the stereotype slogan to some, "one Arab Nation" to remind you that Arabism is the foster of Islam and that the eternal message, the message of the believers in Allah, is of our concern in our moderate way, to protect what God gave us of the Holy Book and the Sunnah, and a duty to use reason.

The renaissance thought is still alive in our veins, and if the revolt is a historic event, then Hashemism is the central point of the nation's history, and is not bias but one thing: The Arab nation, and the protection of Islam. The chronicler of events interprets our present and future, before the exile of Sherif Hussein Ben Ali (May God rest his soul) and his abdication willingly is a portrait of the Hashemite abstinence, and the martyrdom of King Abdullah Ben Ali Hussein is a reflection of true faith in the nation's unity despite the difficulty of the circumstance, and a manifestation of giving one's soul if needed to realize the will, and His Majesty King Hussein's acceptance to the Rabat resolution and the disengagement of administrative ties as a renewed affirmation from the Hashemites that Hashemism is not dominant and is not to be forced but it is a nation's soul.

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The renaissance thought is still alive in our veins, and if the revolt is a historic event, then Hashemism is the central point of the nation's history, and is not bias but one thing: The Arab nation, and the protection of Islam. The chronicler of events interprets our present and future, before the exile of Sherif Hussein Ben Ali (May God rest his soul) and his abdication willingly is a portrait of the Hashemite abstinence, and the martyrdom of King Abdullah Ben Ali Hussein is a reflection of true faith in the nation's unity despite the difficulty of the circumstance, and a manifestation of giving one's soul if needed to realize the will, and His Majesty King Hussein's acceptance to the Rabat resolution and the disengagement of administrative ties as a renewed affirmation from the Hashemites that Hashemism is not dominant and is not to be forced but it is a nation's soul.

Alongside the march, one renaissance lessons learnt from history affirming our political history, and that Jordanianism, is the supreme and clearest expression of pan-Arabism and of the national plan.

Let me to recall with you an example from the near past and that is the Jordanian-Palestinian unity plan. That unity produced an example of normal and pilot society of deep roots in the Arab World. Let's recall together the image of that great people on the western side of the river, the people who found themselves in the post-1948 era deprived of all means of normal living. The two peoples converged in a homeland that renewed the nation's yearning to the first Islamic state which brought together the "Muhajirin" and "the Ansaar" in Madinah with full chastity united that homeland become an ideal and insurmountable one.

Those two peoples are Arabs who were given the chance to express their Arabism and Jordan, in an atmosphere of tyranny, division, fragmentation and conservatism remains the only party which embodies that linkage between the individuals and families on the eastern and western sides of the river.

In this contemporary civilised status, Jordan also remains the only party which expresses the

Arab's faith in their unity since Jordan is the true expression of the Arab national whenever he has the opportunity to live as an Arab. Jordan, therefore, will always be the homeland for Jordanians, Palestinians, Syrians, Iraqis and all Arabs based on its adherence to the message of Hashemism which is the message of the spirit of pure Islam.

The Jordanians and Palestinians were never one day capable of moving in their ambition from the state of defending their pan-Arab plan to the state of convincing others in this plan due to the ferocious resistance confronting the practical application of their unity plan. It is high time for our entire society to move to a state of heralding its eternal ideas which have proved their integrity and worthiness to be the unionist example which is capable of influencing others not in terms of exporting our ideas but in terms of the efficient example we present.

He is illusioned, brothers, who thinks that a West Banker Palestinian would abdicate may God forbid, His Arabism, and he is even illusioned more who thinks that a Jordanian would abdicate this right in the rebirth of his nation and in achieving its renaissance.

The Palestinian who clinched to his right of a small space of free life proved to be the ideal formula for clinching to Arabism, and the Jordanian who paid a dear price for his Arabism would not abandon it due to the will of an arrogant or to the false notion of scared hesitancy.

Hashemism, brothers, is an Arabic formula, not bias but to the nation when it is in its trench despite all difficulties and sacrifices. Hashemism thought in its combat chivalry expression was tested and will be, and had proved and will prove still that it is formidable and fortitude with God's aid.

Fact number three: Human rights and democracy.

There has been a lot of talk internationally about human rights as well as democracy as a formula of success of the western model in Europe and America in contrast to all other formulas introduced since the beginning of this century.

This fact includes the rights of the minorities, the different sects, and constitutes an affirmation of intellectual freedom and the quest to solve ethnic and religious problems.

The question emerging is this: Where is Jordan in all this? and is it true that our democracy is one year old since the parliamentary elections were held in 1989?

Let me tell you that the history of this Arab... Hashemite... Kingdom through which the Hashemites were in coexistence with their nation since the 8th of March 1920 when Abdullah and Faisal, the children of Al Hussein Ben Ali were paid homage as kings no citizen was executed for his political ideologies.

Jordan has introduced a realistic and human model for the resolution of all problems facing human rights. Whoever reads the political history of Jordan fairly must stop to notice the first

prime minister of Jordan late Rashed Talal in addition to Sa'ad Jumo'a, Saeed Mufti, Ibrahim Hashim and Fawzi Mulki those proved through their sincere loyalty that Jordan is the model country in giving its citizens all their rights, and that His Majesty King Hussein's saying "man is the dearest we have" was the Jordanian formula that dedicated human rights in its civilised form since ancient times.

If Jordan is not paying the price for some of its debts and is bearing lots of consequences as a result of upholding its historic leadership, the continuation of the democratic process, this does not mean that democracy is new to Jordan. Democracy is in need of awareness and responsibility. We are undergoing the transformation from ultimate free speech to awareness, self-restraint and content so that the end of the private and public speeches would not be to belittle all the national achievements, and so that democracy would not become the thorn in our nation's side which might weaken it, God forbid.

Democracy is not a verbal extremism, nor is it a mere claiming of rights and requests. It is rights connected with duties. It is not benefits for some and gains for some class. It is a means for contention among the various authorities. It is a civilised enterprise which gives every person his worth. Beware everyone, that the power of the government and the state is a necessity of democracy, and a guarantee for its sustenance.

Being antagonistic towards democracy consolidates it actually widens the gap between those who are antagonistic and democratic.

There is a crucial difference between the advocates of democracy and those who claim to be its advocates. Democracy is not made by any, save by the democrats. No one should dare to outbid this country, since we have been a safe haven for all displaced Arabs. We have gone through experiences and our will have been tested. We are not in need to be taught lessons in democracy. We're not saying this to boast, but to remind. I would like to remind that we are a sovereign country which pursues realising its interests without fear and which deals with the developments frankly and honestly, informing all our citizens of what is going on around us.

We entered the peace conference with a popular consensus that came about after a national congress. We pursue this course of action while envisioning the interest of our country and our pan-Arab nation without hesitation and by studying every step we take in a scientifically proven method. We do not underestimate our national capacities. We strive to develop them, and do not exaggerate in. Nations are not built through adventures nor slogans. This country is a realistic one, dear brothers. It is capable of taking on all that it must, in order to persevere in enhancing its status.

Brothers, may God bless your efforts, and I wish you further success and glory.

'Israeli-Syrian track in substantive phase'

(Continued from page 1)

peace. On trilateral issues, he said, the parties agreed to a number of new ventures, including:

A road link between Jordan and Israel near their respective Red Sea ports.

Tourism coordination and development of a trans-boundary cultural heritage park.

Discussion of civil aviation matters.

Comprehensive development planning for the Jordan Rift Valley; and,

To supplement the road project, the two parties agreed to form a commission to examine border demarcation in the immediate vicinity next month.

"These are clear signs of tangible progress since Jordan and Israel signed their common agenda last September. They demonstrate that the parties are serious about

finding common ground on which to base future relations," he said.

"We have also been seeking opportunities to move forward Syrian-Israeli negotiations. During his two recent trips to the region, Secretary Christopher had extensive discussions on this subject in Syria and Israel. It is clear from the Secretary's exchanges — and our subsequent follow-up — that these negotiations have entered a new, more substantive phase.

Instead of focusing on only one or two key elements, the parties are looking at a more comprehensive, package approach. This allows each side to press its ideas not only on the nature of peace and withdrawal, but on issues such as timing, phasing and security arrangements.

"At the same time, significant gaps remain both on substance and procedure. There is still a great deal of work to be done. The U.S. is

committed to doing everything possible to advance the Syrian-Israeli track in 1994. Lebanon and Israel are also continuing in their effort to reach agreement on a political frame of reference dealing with the key issues of land and peace."

Following his prepared testimony, Mr. Pelletreau was asked by Congressman Benjamin Gilman (Republican of New York) whether the Palestinians were remaining "in compliance with the PLO Commitments," Compliance Report, and whether the State Department was "using a high enough standard" to measure that compliance.

Mr. Gilman explained that he was questioning the standards because of the terrorist activities of certain militant factions within the PLO's Fatah organisation whom Chairman Yasser Arafat "cannot control."

Mr. Pelletreau noted that the question of compliance

and the commitment to work for peace reflects on "the PLO's commitment to renounce terrorism and terrorist acts."

He declared that up to the present, "we think that the PLO itself has met that commitment." At the same time, the "regrettable reality of the situation" is that there are terrorist groups not completely under the PLO's control. The official assured committee members that the United States has communicated to the PLO that its leadership — and Chairman Arafat in particular — "should be more vocal and stronger in their statements renouncing terrorism and condemning terrorist acts."

He noted that the United States has been meeting with the Palestinians "in Tunis, in Cairo, in the territories, in East Jerusalem, in Amman, even here in Washington — wherever we thought such meetings would advance the peace process."

U.S. present

(Continued from page 1)

taliation will be carried out to counter any abrupt North Korean military provocation," Mr. Rhee was quoted as saying.

North Korea's ambassador to Thailand, who frequently articulates Pyongyang's policies to the international media, welcomed Mr. Carter's visit, saying he hopes it will lead to a resumption of dialogue with the United States.

As Mr. Carter arrived, however, Radio Pyongyang quoted North Korean Defence Minister O Jin-U taking an uncompromising line saying his country would no longer accept any kind of nuclear inspection.

North Korea declared on Monday it was withdrawing from the IAEA.

Mr. O was quoted as telling a visiting Vietnamese military delegation in Pyongyang that the decision was "a self-defensive measure which will no longer permit any kind of inspection."

North Korea's ambassador to France warned again of the consequences of sanctions against his country saying they would result in a "pitiless war." However, he added his government was still ready to seek a negotiated and peaceful solution through dialogue with the United States.

In Vienna, the IAEA said it had received official notice from North Korea of its withdrawal from membership of the agency.

Israel raises

(Continued from page 1)

have homes and families (elsewhere in the West Bank) into Jericho showing that Jericho does not have any absorption abilities, this is not only a violation of the agreement, but also a serious attempt to torpedo the agreement," said Saeb Erekat, a member of the Palestinian authority.

Israeli authorities have forced hundreds of West Bank Palestinians to flee from prisons into Jericho, adding to the financial burden of the Palestinian authority.

Palestinians also complained Israel was turning away thousands of tourists trying to visit historic sites in the area, depriving the town of much needed cash.

Israel says the May self-rule agreement signed in Cairo states that some prisoners will spend the remainder of their sentences in Jericho. Israel also admits it has been preventing all Israeli buses from entering Jericho.

"The army does not mean to prevent tourists from getting in. If it were private cars they would be allowed to get in," an Israeli military source said.

Northerners press push on Aden; envoy in Sanaa

(Continued from page 1)

quoted him as saying. He did not elaborate.

"Five ceasefire offers have been made in the war but none held. Each side has accused the other of violations."

Mr. Saleh was on Wednesday quoted as saying he favoured dialogue to end the war. But he repeated his rejection of negotiations with his main southern rivals led by Mr. Beidh.

Asked in a telephone interview with the London-based Al Hayat newspaper what he thought the solution was for Yemen's war, Mr. Saleh re-

plied: "The solution is dialogue."

But he said he would not talk with Mr. Beidh, whom the north had declared a rebel wanted for sedition.

Mr. Saleh's government said in a statement early on Wednesday that Sanaa had not accepted a proposal southern leaders put to Ibrahim that would have brought into the conciliation committee more than a dozen additional states plus the United Nations and the Arab League.

The northern government has accepted the Security Council resolution calling for a ceasefire.

Sanaa is fighting a rear-guard battle to keep outside involvement to a minimum to avoid any move which might be seen as conceding legitimacy to the secessionist southern leadership.

The appointed vice-president of the Yemen Democratic Republic Abdul Rahman Jifri, said the south had rejected any suggestion of reactivating the former commission because it had been "appointed by Saleh."

Mr. Ibrahim arrived on a Qatari plane, after visiting Qatar and Jordan. He spent three days in Sanaa last week at the start of his fact-finding mission.

Israel, Vatican announce full ties

(Continued from page 12)

the Middle East," Mr. Beilin said.

Before ties, the Vatican recognised Israel's right to exist within secure borders and a Palestinian right to a homeland. The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Israel signed an interim peace deal in September.

In Damascus, a Palestinian group said it deplored the establishment of full diplomatic relations between

Israel and the Vatican while Palestinian land remained under Israeli occupation.

The Damascus-based Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), which is opposed to the Israeli-PLO peace accord, said in a statement the Vatican's move would weaken efforts to force Israel to respect human rights and international resolutions.

The announcement in Israel was "an unwelcome surprise to Palestinians, who had expected the Vatican to

reject such ties while Israel still occupies Palestinian land (including Jerusalem) and other Arab lands and while Palestinian rights to self-determination remain unfulfilled," the DFLP said.

"The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine regrets the Vatican's decision in view of Israel's continued violence and while Israel still holds more than 8,000 prisoners in its jails and continues to raze homes and expand its settlements, particularly in Jerusalem..." it said.

Wounded Gazans claim millions of dollars from army

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AFP) — A seven-year-old Palestinian boy and a man who were both shot in the head by soldiers on the Gaza Strip have filed court claims for nearly \$5 million.

The boy from Shatti refugee camp is still totally paralysed from the bullet which hit him as he left school on May 4, 1993.

His family have demanded \$2.3 million in the Haifa district court, which has not released the victim's name.

Ala Nimer Al Nimer took a bullet in the head during a demonstration in Gaza City two years ago. His suit says soldiers "aimed to kill, without warning and without reason."

Meanwhile, 12 Palestinians have claimed nearly \$500,000 compensation from the government and army for failing to prevent Jewish settlers from destroying their property.

Settlers rampaged through the Gaza Strip town of Deir Al Balah two years ago, torching greenhouses, crops and goods over a period of a week after a Palestinian killed a rabbi in the nearby settlement of Kfar Darom.

The suit blames the army for allowing the Jews to roam free while the Palestinians were put under curfew for eight days.

An Israeli soldier appeared on television Tuesday evening describing how he regularly beat Palestinian prisoners, as the authorities denied a human rights report accusing them on continued torture.

In the first-ever such testimony on television, the soldier said he would beat up between 10 and 15 prisoners a day during interrogations led by an agent of the Shin Beth secret service.

"As soon as he signalled to me (...) I hit the suspect with my fists, feet and baton," said the soldier who refused to reveal his identity and who appeared with his face masked and voice disguised.

"The only order I received was to try not to kill the people concerned and I succeeded in this, but most of them left with a broken arm or leg," he said.

In some cases, the interrogator poured acid or vinegar over the wounds, he added. An army spokesman here denied the accusations, not-

ing that the soldier had declined to bring a formal complaint. But he said an inquiry had been opened to verify his statements.

The army also said that since the start of the intifada in 1987, more than 100,000 Palestinians had been arrested and 94 complaints of ill treatment had led to sanctions against soldiers including prison sentences.

Early on Wednesday, an army spokesman also denied charges by Human Rights Watch of the United States that Israeli interrogators were continuing to torture Palestinian prisoners.

In its 316-page study, Human Rights Watch reported that "both the General Security Services and the (army) systematically and severely abuse Palestinians who are being held for interrogation."

The report warned that "such practices could undermine the Cairo agreement of May 4 which requires Israel and the Palestinian Authority to exercise their powers with due regard to internationally accepted norms and principles of human rights and the rule of law."



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BOOK REVIEWS

International institution

Ralph Bunche: An American Life
By Brian Urquhart
W.W. Norton, New York 1993, \$27.50

With this volume Sir Brian Urquhart completes a trilogy which began with his brilliant study of Dag Hammarskjöld and continued with his memoirs. Together they form an incomparable foundation for the study of the United Nations; it was Hammarskjöld who made Bunche in effect his deputy and who appointed Urquhart to be Bunche's chief assistant.

Ralph Bunche was a more remarkable man than his totally unassuming manner led people generally to suppose. From a modest negro background he moved through a distinguished academic career until the outbreak of World War II led him into government and eventually international service. By then he had written extensively on both African questions and the problems of black Americans. It was as an African specialist that he was recruited to the State Department in 1944 and from there to direct the Trusteeship Division of the United Nations secretariat.

In that capacity he became deeply involved in the problem of Palestine and was appointed to assist Count Bernadotte when the latter was chosen as mediator between Israel and the neighbouring Arab states. After the assassination of Bernadotte by Israeli extremists it fell to Bunche to negotiate, in 1949, the armistice agreements which put an end, at least temporarily, to hostilities between Israel and Egypt, Syria, Lebanon and Jordan.

Walter Eytan, a participant in all these negotiations, wrote that Bunche "was gifted, some thought almost a genius, at drafting; sooner or later he was able to contrive a formula to defeat almost any problem". Urquhart's narrative shows that many of the drafts to which Bunche's name is attached were in fact exclusively his own work, written in longhand far into the night. It was the achievement of these agreements that resulted in the award to Bunche of the Nobel Peace Prize.

Palestine continued to be a major preoccupation. It is difficult to challenge Urquhart's contention that there was nothing U Thant could have done to prevent the six-day war in 1967, though I cannot suppress a feeling that Hammarskjöld, had he lived, might have found a way out.

By this time Bunche's health was failing, but his desire to resign was frustrated by U Thant's insistence. "I could not win U Thant's concurrence to my leaving, and, since I did not want to leave after 21 years in an unpleasant atmosphere, I was trapped." By 1970, with U Thant himself exhausted and frequently in hospital, the situation on the 38th floor of the U.N. building was becoming increasingly bizarre. Bunche was rapidly going blind. All documents had to be read to him, and "he could no longer tell who was in the room until the person spoke". Urquhart describes this extraordinary situation, which must have imposed on him a heavy burden of responsibility, without a word of complaint. Finally, in the summer of 1971, U Thant agreed to Bunche's retirement, and he died in December at the age of 68. U Thant, speaking in the General Assembly, described him as "an international institution in his own right, transcending both nationality and race in a way that is achieved by very few". — Middle East International.

Harold Beeley

Tendency to domination

Sandstorm: Middle East Conflicts And America
Edited By Daniel Pipes
University Press Of America, London 1993,
£70.95/£19.50 (pb)

America's role in the Middle East is being discussed with increasing frequency since the demise of the Soviet Union. Sandstorm, a collection of eighteen articles published in Orbis between 1986 and 1991, seeks to provide a background for American readers hoping to understand the politics of the region. The editors believe that the Middle East's "incurable tendency to domination and strife" should make U.S. policy makers wary of deeper involvement in the region.

Some of the better contributions include those of Khalid Duran and Martin Kramer. Duran provides a thoughtful analysis of Algeria's internal political turmoil, culminating in the October 1988 riots. Kramer's Tragedy In Mecca examines the background to the clashes in 1987 between Iranian pilgrims and the Saudi security services.

Other articles accentuate the increasing salience of political Islam in the Arab World. Emmanuel Sivan stresses the writings of religious scholars in his account of Islamic activism in Egypt. Robert Satloff discusses the philosophies of Muslim groups in the West Bank and Gaza. Both essays are well written but do not place enough emphasis on the social welfare services provided by the Islamists. Islamic groups have often gained support by supplanting inefficient government authorities who have failed to meet the needs of growing populations. Michael Mandelbaum's article repeats the myth that the Arab states were not interested in peace from 1948 to 1967. Steven Spiegel's piece on the military benefits of American support for Israel often reads like an advertisement for the Israeli defence establishment. In addition to Arab politics and the Arab-Israeli conflict, other articles examine Libya, Iran and the Gulf — Middle East International.

Lawrence Tai

Veterans, newcomers join forces at 3rd Jordanian Youth Theatre Festival

By Mohammad Mashariqah

For months now, theatre groups have been busily preparing for the Third Jordanian Youth Theatre Festival to be held between June 20 and July 6, 1994 under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor.

A new generation of actors and theatre groups, who hope to excel in their coming work, have been preparing the ground for six new plays that would be entered in the contest in addition to three others which will all be presented at the Royal Cultural Centre (RCC) in Amman.

Indeed the coming festival will involve veterans as well as new generation of people in a clear demonstration of determination to perpetuate creative artistic work despite all the socio-economic hardships facing the country and the people at the moment.

The festival will also represent an indication of the future shape of the Jordanian theatre work in the coming years and will no doubt manifest the cultural and artistic standard of the Jordanian society.

In my view, three main elements will mark this year's festival:

1 — The introduction of three different methods in directing plays. This will be manifested by three new graduates of Yarmouk University who have been trained at the hands of Jordanian, Iraqi and Egyptian directors, as well as directors who have been trained in the so-called "Russian school" of cinema and theatre work and who will reveal their talents and skills for the first time in the coming festival. These are Faisal Zoubi, Thiyab Shabin and Daoud Ufeishat.

Critics of the Jordanian theatre will be able to make their evaluation of the artistic work which, in my view, will be a reflection of a mixture between local and foreign art in terms of directing and acting. The festival

will include works by three Jordanians and three French and Swedish writers.

2 — The involvement of professional artists in close cooperation with their assistants who would take roles in directing is a gesture of real importance because it manifests the professionals' keenness in involving their assistants in shouldering responsibilities in active work on the stage.

3 — 17 actresses will take part in the festival, exceeding the number of actors, something which reflects a real change in society's views towards acting and artistic work.

We expect the coming festival to be of high quality no less in skill and artistic value than any other cultural or artistic festivals held so far in Jordan.

AMMAN CULTURAL PULSE

But it would be interesting to see how the official cultural departments and the media will treat the coming festival, the theatre troupes, the actors and actresses, many of whom have often aired their complaints about the way their work has been judged so far.

They are afraid that their work would be ignored or not properly appraised this year as well.

Ismat Farouk, a Jordanian actor who did well in the first theatre festival and won several meritorious prizes, said he was discouraged when very modest funds were allocated for theatre work. He said JD 500 would not be sufficient for recording music or paying for the costumes for the production.

Only a few days separate us from the opening of the festival and yet the media and official information services are ignoring the coming event.

Wham, bam, slap — Taiwan's democracy can be striking experience

By Annie Huang
The Associated Press

TAIPEI — When it came time to show the day's action at the National Assembly, the news editor at Taiwan Television ran the tape without the sound.

"The brawls became too frequent and the slap in the face was too loud," Tung Hsiao-Ying explained. "Many parents complained that it was educationally bad and they didn't know how to explain it to their kids."

Taiwan's youthful democracy has been more boisterous than usual recently. A debate on constitutional issues crucial to the island's future has been marred by several outbursts of fistfights, hair-pulling, face-slapping, cursing and sexual innuendo on the assembly floor.

"The killing fields," one newspaper called it. "Sex, lies and videotapes," headlined another.

The trigger for all this mayhem is the National Assembly. Many Taiwanese see it as an unrepresentative dinosaur, existing purely to perpetuate the fantasy that Taiwan's government still represents all of China even though the Communists drove the

Nationalist Party leaders from the mainland in 1949.

Now that Taiwan is a multi-party democracy, most lawmaking has moved to the legislature, and the National Assembly meets for only a few days a year. However, the 402-seat body is elected, and its key functions are revising the constitution and appointing the president.

The assembly is debating a proposal that the president be directly elected by the voters in 1996. But its critics, in the opposition Democratic Progressive Party as well as among the ruling Nationalists, would like the assembly to go further and abolish itself.

A directly elected presidency could be a risky move because that might be seen as a step toward independence, and independence is something the Communist regime in Beijing would never tolerate. It regards Taiwan as a renegade province.

The assembly also purports to represent China, and its abolition would sever a symbolic but important constitutional link with the mainland. The governing Nationalist Party is determined not to let that happen.

Mohammad Ghobashi, a professional actor who takes part in the coming event in collaboration with Mohammad Ufeishat, said that the media only gives attention to the well-known stars and tends to ignore the rest. He said the media lacks efficient reporters who can file reports about theatre work or write reviews.

The coming youth festival is in my view more important than the professionals festival because it represents the future of artistic and theatrical works in Jordan and holds views worth considering and applying. It deserves moral and material support from all parties.

Hassan Abu Ghanimeh, editor of the arts section in Al Ra'i Arabic daily, countered this view by saying the limited interest in youth theatre festivals is due to the relative isolation of artists from the rest of the society.

Al Ra'i is the only newspaper which has archives for cultural and artistic works, recording and filing all cultural activities, Abu Ghanimeh said.

He said: "We never reject any article on cultural issues, but I have to point out that artistic activities and organisers of these events do not really give serious efforts to their work."

We really are in need to open a dialogue in order to pinpoint the responsibilities for all the official and private parties for lack of progress in the theatre movement in Jordan.

A member of the higher committee for the coming festival, Mohammad Al Dmour, who is in charge of information, said that major economic institutions in Jordan show the least interest in cultural activities.

However, he noted, "a new generation of business people, with sufficient interest in culture, are showing more readiness to support Jordanian theatre work and indeed have supplied us with vital assistance."

"The National Assembly is a constitutional monster. The meetings are a waste of public money," opposition lawmaker Shen Fu-Hsiung said. "The Nationalist Party treats its members as puppets and they bawl to vent their frustration."

Shao Chung-Hai, the Nationalists' deputy party whip, said, "when you are struck by a deep sense of futility, you resort to a primitive move."

In one recent outburst, on June 1, a dozen opposition assembly members stormed the podium and sat on it in a dispute over the size needed for a quorum to hold daily meetings. Dozens more joined in the brawl.

Then sexism was dragged into the fight.

Kuo Po-Tsun, a Nationalist, reportedly peered through the assembly's video camera and peeked at member Su Chih-Yang's underwear when she propped her legs up on the podium.

Ms. Su thought she heard lewd remarks and demanded an apology. A female colleague told her to "watch her own behaviour," whereupon Ms. Su strode to the podium and slapped the woman, knocking her glasses off. A cup of water was thrown, and several more

women joined the melee, kicking and slapping.

Brawling has characterized Taiwanese politics since democracy began in 1987, and opinion is divided on the overall effect of such shenanigans.

Some worry it will undermine the public's faith in democracy. "The National Assembly must be careful. The people's patience is running out," the China Post said in an editorial.

Many assembly members are embarrassed.

"Please note that I did not pull Lin's hair," member Hung Teng-Yu wrote in an anguished letter to a newspaper. He was actually trying to stop the fight, he said.

Taiwanese politics are also plagued by corruption so rampant that 305 members of local assemblies — fully one-third of the total — are being prosecuted for vote fraud.

But some people draw comfort from the prosecutors' unprecedented zeal in tackling corruption. As for the brawls, they see them as growing pains of a young democracy.

"If the brawls can hasten the abolition of the assembly, the brawlers will have made a great contribution to society," said one political analyst, Chuang Shu-Han.

Drug menace looms in S.Africa

By Judith Matloff
Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — The opening of South Africa's borders with the demise of apartheid has let in a dangerous new enemy — hard drugs.

New international air links and increased border traffic which have accompanied the end of white minority rule are encouraging international drug barons looking for new markets, police say.

They say record quantities of cocaine and other narcotics are flooding into the country, a trend likely to continue as the new democracy returns South Africa to the international fold.

"With more international flights and the opening of borders and trade there is

greater drug traffic. The market is definitely opening up," said Lieutenant-Colonel Stephanus Smith of the Narcotics Division at the country's biggest airport, Jan Smuts outside Johannesburg.

"The market is very saturated overseas so some cocaine barons are trying new routes."

He said drug smuggling via land, sea and air had risen markedly, especially of cocaine from South America, mandrax from India and heroin from Pakistan and the Far East.

There had also been a rise of African couriers, especially Nigerians.

"They smuggle drugs in by any means — inside the body, false suitcases," Col. Smith said.

Cocaine confiscated by South African authorities

rose 600 per cent from 11 kg (24 pounds) in 1992 to 77.5 kg (170 pounds) last year, according to police figures. Similar rises were recorded for other drugs. Heroin seizures increased from 1.34 kg (3.0 pounds) to 1.8 kg (4.0 pounds) and marijuana from 253,672 kg (559,242 pounds) to 841,445 kg (1,855,037 pounds).

Likewise, arrests linked to drug dealing have risen markedly over the same period from 2,509 to 3,588.

"The figures speak for themselves," said Sergeant Marius Botha of the Police Narcotic Bureau in Pretoria.

Police say that as well as being a destination for Latin American cocaine, South Africa is increasingly being used as a transit point for other drugs going to Europe and America from

Asia. The risk, authorities say, is not just increased consumption — but also the corruption, gangsterism and petty crime which generally accompany it.

Police, already overwhelmed by one of the world's highest levels of political and criminal violence, now fear a rise in stolen cars, gun-running and organised crime syndicates related to the new drug traffic.

This has raised concerns that the new democracy and black majority government, led by Nelson Mandela's African National Congress, could be destabilised.

Sgt. Botha said concerted efforts, in cooperation with neighbouring countries, were being taken to crack down on the drug menace.

Weekender

Great art, but something like pizza

By Carl Hartman
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A 90th birthday exhibit for one of the century's leading painters, an American born in the Netherlands, features work that looks something like pizza, says a critic who helped put the show together at the National Gallery of Art.

"A De Kooning presents a melted mix in which some of the widely contrasted ingredients remain distinguishable, while others have been smeared out of recognition," wrote David Sylvester, a British art historian, in the show's catalogue.

"And it has a sort of outline usually — nothing so clear as that of a disc or a slice but still a shape..."

Unclear or not, the directors of three of the world's leading museums agree in calling the work of Willem De Kooning "one of the great achievements of 20th-century art."

They are the National Gallery's Earl A. Powell III, who hosts the show until Sept. 5; Philip De Montebello, who will bring it to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York from Oct. 11 through Jan. 8, 1995 and Nicholas Serota of the Tate Gallery in London, where it will be seen from Feb. 16 through May 7.

The art market also agrees. Though prices have dropped somewhat since then, in 1989 one of De Kooning's paintings sold for \$20.7 million.

The 76-painting show is sponsored by J.P. Morgan and Co.

De Kooning — "The King" in his native Dutch — was born in Rotterdam and trained there at the Academy of Fine Arts and Techniques. He worked in a local decorating firm before making his way at the age of 22 to Hoboken, N.J., where he began to earn his living as a house painter.

The coarse bristles of a house painter's brush have left their mark on many of his paintings.

He had a traditional struggling artist's career, living in cold-water flats in the boozey bohemian art colony of New York's midtown Greenwich Village. He worked as a commercial

illustrator and helped paint at least one mural at a bar. He and his friends sat discussing art in cafeterias, even when they lacked the money to eat in them.

One of his claims to fame is having led the movement that made New York as important a place in modern art as Paris — more important, some critics say. De Kooning himself credited his friends and adversary, the late Jackson "Jack The Drifter" Pollock, with having broken the ice.

Pollock's work now sells for millions, too.

"One is like pasta, the other like pizza," wrote Sylvester. "A Pollock presents an intricate entanglement of long strands in the interstices of which we can discern a sauce..."

De Kooning was 44 before he won his first big success with a show of black-and-white paintings that combined identifiable things and people with forms that many people see as smears and scrawls. De Kooning denied being an "abstract" painter.

"I'm not interested in 'abstracting' or taking things out or reducing things to design. Form, line and colour," he said. "I paint the way I do because I can keep putting more and more things in — like drama, pain, anger, love, a figure, a horse, my ideas about space."

The first of the works in the current show are more conventional paintings of men and women. De Kooning preferred women, though he said that there was really little difference painting one or the other.

One of his most controversial pictures was Woman I, which he is said to have taken three years to do. According to one story, a visitor saw it abandoned in a hallway outside the studio and admired it.

"O.K., it's finished," De Kooning said.

The apparent ferocity of the woman troubled some critics. "What puzzles us is the violent way she was painted," said Marla Prather of the National Gallery, who also helped select the paintings in the show.

She pointed out that De Kooning had said that women sometimes irritated him but that he did not hate them.

programming Bad

By Jean-Claude Elias

In the late seventies and till the early eighties numerous young people were attracted by computer programming. Back then, learning languages such as COBOL (Common Business Oriented Language), FORTRAN (Formula Translation) or the easier BASIC was as hip as listening to Elton John or Bob Marley.

Almost every organisation that used computers needed programmers. There was nothing such as ready-made software and the programmers would write tailor-made software for their employers. Every task required a specific programme that needed to be developed then written.

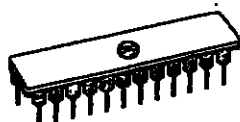
It was therefore natural for schools, colleges, universities and all academic institutions conducting classes in computer science or computer related topics, to put a strong emphasis on teaching programming languages.

Colleges in Jordan followed the trend and, for a while, did a fine job supplying the country with a much demanded specialty.

By the end of the eighties, two events came and drastically changed the idea people had about programming. The first was the widespread usage of PCs and the availability of excellent, multi-purpose ready-made software. The second was the introduction of new programming languages.

Software like Windows, advanced word processing, off-the-shelf accounting systems, business packages, powerful yet easy-to-use spreadsheets, flexible data

chip talk



bases and others meant that fewer programmes were needed.

The new languages introduced by the evolution of both the hardware and software gave much more performance than the old generation systems. Fox-Base, dBASE and, on a different shelf, C++, allowed a more efficient programming and infinitely superior flexibility.

In spite of the new trend colleges keep insisting on COBOL, FORTRAN and BASIC and with each academic year, large numbers of "traditional programmers" graduate with no or little hope of finding a suitable job.

When will these institutions realise that they must follow the computer revolution? The market needs data base managers, networks managers, system programmers, C++ programmers, analysts and advanced operators.

The complete strategy is to be reviewed and if the old languages are to stay, the number of students that still believe in them is to be reconsidered.

ON THE LIGHTER SIDE

By Mohammad A. Shuqair

THE WOMAN'S STRANGE WORLD

The woman is a dual character by creation and nature not by acquirement, emergency or experience.

She is paradise in the morning,
hell in the evening,
coolness and clammy in the afternoon,
fire and blaze at night.

She is the swindler, the charmer,
the deluded, the infatuated,
the charitable, the benevolent,
the wicked, the cruel,
the cheerful, the smiling,
the weeping, the gloomy,
the truthful, the loyal,
the fraudulent, the faithless.

All these aspects of hers gather together in one place, at one time. In case you attempt to reveal the secret of her world, the result will certainly be a complete failure.

LET'S CHAT IN ARABIC

At the travel agency

— Could you please tell me where the nearest travel agency is?

Hal yastafinaka at tafaddol be'ikhbari al makan akrah maktab sayahi?

— Is it far from here? Hal howa'ba'eed an hana?

— I'm afraid it's somewhat far from here. You've to take a taxi.

Innah ma'al asaf ba'eed an hana. Alaita an tafaddil sayyarit ajra.

— Can I see the list of excursions, please?

Hal yostafinoni al-ittalaq ala ka'imat arrihlat, min fadlik?

— Sure, sir. Bit'ta'keed ya sayeedi.

— I want to book a seat for excursion number 15.

Creed hajz mak'ad ala arrihla rakam khamsata ashar.

— Sure! By train or by bus?

Mo'akkad! Bil kitar aw bil bass?

— Oh, let's discuss that. Which is cheaper?

Da'na nab'hath zalik. Ayyohoma arkhas?

— The bus is cheaper of course, but the train is rather quicker.

Al bass arkhas bitabee'at al hal walakin al kitar asar nawa'an.

— When would you like to travel?

Mata targhab as safar?

— Next Friday eve; second class, please.

Yous al jom'a mass'an; daraja thania min fadlik.

— Is your passport in order?

Hal jawaz safarik ala ma yoram?

— Oh yes! Here you are. Na'am, ha howa.

JOKING ASIDE

★ A man was laying a new concrete path. No sooner was his back turned than a crowd of children came running by, leaving footmarks all over the hardening surface. A neighbour, who heard him swearing, reproached him, "I thought you liked children, George."

"I do like them," he replied. "In the abstract, but not in the concrete."

★ A little girl was going to a party and her mother told her to be a good girl and to remember, when she was leaving, to thank her hostess.

When she arrived home the mother asked her if she had thanked her hostess and the little girl replied: "No, the girl in front of me did and lady said: "Don't mention it" — so I didn't!"

DOCTOR: "And how are we this morning?"

PATIENT: "I'm feeling better now, but my breathing still troubles me!"

DOCTOR: "We must see if we can put a stop to that"

BANK OF KNOWLEDGE

1. What is a badger's home called?
2. What are shovellers, spoonbills and boatbills?
3. How many arms has a star fish?
4. What did Sir Frank Whittle invent?
5. Who founded the Salvation Army?

AN AMUSING GAME

Here is a pleasant little game that will give you a message. It is a numerical puzzle designed to spell out your fortune!

Count the letters in your FIRST name. If the number of letters is 6 or more, subtract 4. If the number is less than 6, add 3. The result is your KEY NUMBER. Start at the upper left-hand corner of the rectangle and write every one of your key numbers on a piece of paper. Then read the message the letters under the checked figures give you.

8	5	3	7	4	6	2	8	3	5	7	2	4
D	G	S	N	G	G	S	O	U	E	M	L	
6	4	8	5	2	3	7	2	4	6	5	8	3
R	O	M	A	I	C	E	L	O	E	R	E	C
7	5	3	6	4	8	2	5	7	3	4	6	2
D	D	E	A	M	S	E	H	Y	S	T	T	S
8	4	5	2	7	3	4	8	2	6	3	5	4
T	U	E	A	F	S	R	I	H	P	I	A	N
6	7	3	8	4	3	2	5	7	8	5	4	3
R	R	N	C	S	A	E	L	I	F	T	T	F
5	6	7	3	8	2	5	7	4	6	3	2	8
H	A	E	F	I	A	N	N	O	I	A	D	G
4	5	8	6	3	7	4	3	6	5	8	4	3
J	O	H	S	I	D	O	R	E	W	T	Y	S

Here is an example:
NAME: MOHAMMAD
NUMBER OF LETTERS: (8) — more than six
KEY NUMBER: (4)

Key number "4" carries the following letters according to the table shown above, so the letters turn to be like this:

GLOOMTURNSTOJOY.
Rearranging these letters into meaningful words, they read as follows:

GLOOM TURNS TO JOY

PUZZLES

(A) SOLVE-A-PROBLEM

If the sides of a square garden plot were each increased by 11 feet, its area would be increased by 1,507 square feet.

What does each of its present sides measure?

(B) WORD CHANGES

Can you change the top word to the bottom word by inserting the missing words? *

Change one letter and make a new word with each move.

H A N D

F O O T

Journey of no return

By E. Yaghi

Many years ago when I first came to this country, I felt alone, strange and alienated and when my husband left my small children and me to go to work in a Gulf country, the isolation proved even more unbearable. But, just about every weekend, my mother-in-law and father-in-law would pay a visit to their oldest son Younis and take my children and me with them. Somehow, Younis succeeded in making me feel a member of his family and thus, while in the car on the way to his house, I always felt I was returning home, to the house of my brother.

And, if I felt that my husband's brother was mine too, my children always thought of him as a father figure. He was sort of like a Santa Claus to them. He had a merry laugh and chuckled when he played with them and constantly reminded them, "if you ever need anything or anyone bothers you, just call on me and I'll be there!"

Fortunately for us, he kept his word and seemed to be available whenever the children needed him. If it happened that he couldn't arrange to come to them, they knew they were always welcome to spend some time in his immaculate shop where they were sure to get a hot meal plus coffee, tea or even a soft drink.

Though he was quite particular in what he ate and chose only the best of food, including fresh butter, yoghurt and milk. Uncle Younis discovered about a year ago that the dark deadly disease of cancer had struck his lymph nodes. The doctor gave him six months to live. He beat the deadline and continued to survive for more than a year and a half. But the last couple of months of his life found him wasted away, and that once robust man who was the picture of health with cheeks like red apples, and who looked at least ten years younger than his age, now looked twenty years older than he did before and was half the weight he used to be. The cancer that started in his oesophagus now gave him violent stomach cramps and wearied from continuous sessions of chemotherapy, he retreated from any attempt to further prolong his life.

To make matters more difficult, Uncle Younis had married some years ago, a second wife who bore him

three children. How was he to provide for them and who would care for them after his death? The last few months of his life, he worked hard to try to ensure for his new little family some kind of income and future, as he knew their life would be quite difficult without the guidance and love of a father.

The last few days on this earth, Uncle Younis had such excruciating pain that he finally fell into a deep coma and suffered no more, but just before this, he whispered to his young children who encircled him: "Good-bye my kids, its hard to die when all the birds are singing in the sky. I had joy, I had fun, I had seasons in the sun, but the zest and the song, like the seasons, have all gone."

Last week, my children, now young men, laid to rest their Uncle Younis. His suffering over, they and his older children, his brothers and sisters and his poor old mother who had now gone through enduring the death of two of her adult children mourned a man who tried to sacrifice everything for his own kids to make their life better and easier for them. A few of his children realise this, but it will be a long time before his wide-eyed little youngsters, puzzled by the people who flocked to pay their condolences would even understand what their father was, much less, how he cared for them.

As for me, I have felt the loss deeply. I can never forget the man who was like a brother to me and a great uncle to my children, who made his house feel like my home away from home, who helped me feel less a foreigner, and more like one of the family, who showed me the true beauty of Arab hospitality and who reminded me when he was placed in his grave that his children friends, relatives and material possessions departed and left him to continue on alone accompanied by only his deeds to the final journey of no return. Life is so futile. We continue to exhaust ourselves in this world which can be so dazzling and yet so full of pain and agony and our stay here is as fleeting as passing through one door and out the other. All I know, to my children, my husband and me, nothing will be the same without Uncle Younis. May God make his last journey one of ease and comfort and may his soul finally be at rest and peace.

JTV CHANNEL 2 WEEKLY PREVIEW

Thursday, June 16

8:30 Da Beat's On

9:10 Bony

10:00 News In English

10:20 Movie Of The Week — The Killing Mind

Starring: Stephanie Zimbalist and Tony Bill

After 20 years, a police sergeant reopens the case of the death of a ballet dancer in mysterious conditions. The latest forensic methods lead the police to the killer.

Friday, June 17

8:00 Sixty Minutes

9:00 Scene Of The Crime

10:00 News In English

10:00 Middlemarch

11:10 Comedy

Saturday, June 18

6:25 World Cup Match

United States vs Switzerland

8:30 Daily Summary Of World Cup matches

8:50 Fresh Prince Of Bel-Air

The house prepares a birthday party for Jeffrey, the butler.

9:20 Varieties

9:30 The Campbells

10:00 News In English

10:15 Reasonable Doubts

The Silent Treatment

Employer-employee trouble can lead to awful consequences. That is when Dicky and Tessa get involved.

Sunday, June 19

7:25 World Cup Match

Belgium vs Morocco

9:20 You Bet Your Life

9:20 Daily Summary Of World Cup Matches

10:00 News In English

10:15 The House Of Eliott

The two sisters are worried about their financial problems, not knowing who to blame: chief accountant or the bank manager.

11:05 World Cup Match

Norway vs Mexico

Monday, June 20

8:30 The Nanny

My Fair Nanny

9:10 Documentary — The Coral World

10:00 News In English

10:15 G.P.

The Sleep For Reason

11:05 World Cup Match

Brazil vs Russia

Tuesday, June 21

7:25 World Cup Match

Argentina vs Greece

9:20 Daily Summary Of World Cup Matches

10:00 News In English

10:15 The Cape Rebel

11:05 World Cup Match

Germany vs Spain

Wednesday, June 22

10:00 News In English

10:15 Poldark

11:05 World Cup Match

Romania vs Switzerland

For philatelists

To the Editor:
I am a stamp collector and would be most grateful if I could receive stamps from your country. In return I would give money to charity.

Michael Burman,
S. Bowen Court,
Wake Green Park,
Birmingham 13,
U.K.

More on stamps

To the Editor:

I am a retired Brazilian with more than 59 years in education. My only hobby is stamp collecting, a passion I have been nursing since 1928. I have 120,000 different stamps from all over the world, but only a few from Jordan. I would very much like to increase my collection from your country, so I need your collaboration.

I sent last year a letter to Mohammad Awda Hamdan at the Philatelic Club in Amman in order to start an exchange with members of the club, but unfortunately, until today, I have received no answer.

Therefore, I would very much appreciate it if you publish my name in your newspaper, mentioning my interest in stamp collecting, hoping that your philatelists will want to exchange stamps with me.

Corinto Amato,
P.O. Box 47,
13560-970 Sao Carlos,
S.P. Brazil.

مكتبة منة، د. صبح

Portugal's first musical wows public, leaves critics cold

By Tony Smith
The Associated Press

LISBON — A jazzy score, the Charleston and a twist of political critique have helped Portugal's first musical comedy turn the roaring twenties into a roaring commercial success.

In five months, *Madlita Cocaina* has drawn more than 100,000 people to Lisbon box offices — a record for this city, which is shedding its image of cultural backwater to become Europe's capital of culture for 1994.

The critics generally have panned the musical — in English *Bloody Cocaine* —

and the attempt of producer Filipe La Faria to compare the chaos and unbridled hedonism of Portugal's radical first republic to the country's new-found prosperity since joining the European Union in 1986.

"Better to sniff talcum powder," snorted leading political commentator Miguel Esteves Cardoso in weekly *O Independente* after the Dec. 29 premiere.

"Sentimental... Hollywoodesque... sort of like *The Sound of Music* without Julie Andrews," scoffed daily *Publico's* Marina Ramos.

But the public loves it.

Lines form daily at the downtown Teatro Politeama, a one-time porno movie theatre, which La Faria has restored in period 1920s style.

A cast of 65, including some of Portugal's best-known thespians, cram the stage in glitzy costumes to sing, dance and trace the political wrangles of the first republic (1910-26) and the subsequent rise of dictator Antonio De Oliveira Salazar's right-wing regime in the 1920s.

The plot revolves around Lisbon's top nightclub of the era, Maxim's, which by the end of the three-hour

show has become Salazar's Propaganda Ministry.

At Maxim's, gangsters, politicians, prostitutes, fallen aristocrats, military men and journalist reporter X sing of love, intrigue and Lisbon high society's insatiable lust for "the sacred white dust.... damned cocaine."

"In a way, it's a metaphor for what is happening today in Portugal," said La Faria. "Consumption, corruption, political infighting, it's all there, a sort of latent criticism."

Portugal topped its dictatorship in 1974 and has enjoyed political stability

since joining the EU in 1986. Since then, an economic boom has brought wealth.

But many Portuguese complain of an unfair distribution of the new prosperity that leaves the rich richer and the poor in misery. Newspapers are full of political scandals.

On the other hand, billions of dollars of EU funds have helped Portugal, once Western Europe's poorest, close the economic and cultural gap on its European partners.

This year, for Lisbon's stint as cultural capital — a yearly distinction rotated among the 12 EU members

— museums and theatres, including the Politeama, have received facelifts.

"Lisboa '94k has breathed new cultural life into Lisbon," said La Faria. "The programme is very diversified, there's something for all tastes" — from Beethoven's *Fidelio* to *Madlita Cocaina*, which translates literally as "Damned Cocaine."

The score by Nuno Feist, a British-trained 22-year-old who acknowledges he wrote the music in a month, using a formula common among London musical

composers. The jazz numbers often sound facile, but two haunting Portuguese

Fado songs, sung by Feist's brother, Henrique, steal the show.

The Politeama's renovation cost La Faria 400 million escudos (\$2.3 million) raised mainly from sponsors.

But with houses almost constantly packed and tickets ranging from 2,500 (\$15) for balcony seats to 8,500 escudos (\$50) for dinner at one of the tables surrounding the stage, he hopes to recoup his investment by year-end.

And La Faria, who won acclaim as an actor and producer of "Revistas" — music hall shows which provided a rare outlet for political

satire under Salazar's tough censorship — has no intentions of stopping there.

He is already working at the Maria II National Theatre, just a stone's throw from the Politeama, on rehearsals for *The Furies* — a serious play about the country's lurch toward communism after the 1974 revolution.

Next, he says, are more musicals.

"My dream is to make this part of town Lisbon's own, small Broadway," he said. "There are two more porno cinemas round the corner, I'd like to convert them next."

Jimmie Vaughan returns from seclusion with solo album

By Dean Goodman
Reuter

AUSTIN, Texas — Almost four years after his younger brother Stevie Ray Vaughan died in a helicopter crash, blues musician Jimmie Vaughan has emerged from seclusion to release his first solo album.

Better known as a guitarist with the now-defunct blues-boogie band the Fabulous Thunderbirds, Jimmie was last on the charts with 1990's *Family Style* — the only album the pair made together which came out only weeks after his brother's death.

That album, featuring the single *Tick Tock People*,

reached number seven in the United States, but Jimmie was hardly celebrating. Indeed he effectively withdrew from the business as he tried to come to terms with the tragedy.

Stevie, a sizzling blues guitarist in the tradition of Jimi Hendrix, died on Aug. 27, 1990 when a helicopter carrying him from a Wisconsin concert where he had jammed with Eric Clapton, Robert Cray and Jimmie, crashed in fog.

"It took me a long time to come back," Vaughan, now 43, told Reuters in a recent interview at his manager's office in his adopted hometown of Austin.

"I played guitar at home, but I didn't want to play (in concert). I didn't want to make a record. I didn't want to hear anything about it."

"So I had to wait until I got the right feeling. People were asking me, my record company wanted me to do a record, my manager and even my loved ones were like saying, 'c'mon, don't you want to do something?' and I'm going, 'no leave me alone. I just want to stand over here...'"

When the time did eventually feel right, Jimmie went into the studio with Family Style producer Nile Rodgers and some local

musicians, and emerged with *Strange Pleasure* (Epic). The album includes a tribute to Stevie, *Six Strings Down*, which was co-written by Aaron and Charles Neville, but the overall tone is almost upbeat.

"If you listen to the words, there's nothing really sad on it," Vaughan says. "I don't really think I'm a blues singer. I play it, but all my stuff is sort of happy or weird."

From the lead single *Boom Bapa Boom* to the Gospel-drenched *Love The World*, Vaughan sounds as if he's having a good time. In reality, he says he was

nervous since he had never sung on a whole album before.

Comparisons between the brothers remain inevitable. Vaughan acknowledges that it's hard to talk about his own career without talking about Stevie, and he says is always aware of Stevie's presence.

"Stevie's always gonna be there. Anybody that thinks about me, they think about him if they think about him, they think about me," he said.

Vaughan says that when he was learning the guitar as a Dallas teenager, Stevie would sit at his feet taking in

"He watched me figure out how to do it and then he took that and went on and took it to his own place," he said.

Jimmie co-founded the Fabulous Thunderbirds, which started out as the house band at Austin hotspot Antone's in 1975. There they backed up every bluesman who came to town.

"That's where we got our feet," he recalls. "We had to learn all this different stuff to back these people up. It was like going to blues college, or something, I guess."

"Muddy Waters was like royalty, and he would always talk to us. He'd go,

"now you guys, I want you to keep playing this when I'm gone. Be sure to do this and always do that..."

The Fabulous Thunderbirds, whose best-known song was *Tuff Enuff*, sold millions of records worldwide. Stevie, though, with his band Double Trouble, enjoyed the greater commercial success with songs like *Cold Shot* and *Texas Flood*.

Yet by all accounts Stevie worshipped Jimmie. With his understated style, Jimmie was regarded as the better guitarist while Stevie was the flamboyant one, the one who rejected a once-in-a-lifetime offer to tour with

David Bowie.

In the past few years as the manager of Stevie's estate — Jimmie and his mother were Stevie's only family — Jimmie has arranged for the placement of a statue of his brother that stands on Austin's Town Lake riverbank.

He also wants to get his brother a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame, maybe even put his image on a postage stamp.

In the meantime, Jimmie is looking forward to getting back on the road. "I don't know if anybody's gonna want to come and see me or not. It's all sort of like uncharted territory..."

Soap opera judge's anti-corruption message wins Chinese hearts

By Hsin-Hsin Yang
Agence France Presse

TAIPEI — Millions of Chinese from Beijing to Taipei and Hong Kong are rediscovering traditional values through a *Sung* dynasty soap opera hero, Judge Pao, whose success has even sparked a ratings war.

The black-faced magistrate Pao Cheng has become a beloved television figure — dispensing

yielding justice, helping the downtrodden and cracking down on the corrupt.

In Taiwan up to 80 per cent of the TV watching population tuned in the judge each night before the series ended in February. Rival Hong Kong stations have shown the programme at the same time to hold up audience figures. The judge is said to be an inspiration to official attempts to clamp

down on corruption in Communist China.

"Pao Ching Tien" — or Pao Blue Sky (a symbol of justice) — was the most popular and longest running prime time series in Taiwan, with ratings of over 80 per cent in June last year. For an hour each day over 236 days, Pao judged cases with absolute power, chopping off the heads of disloyal in-laws and punishing top officials despite their wealth or

close connections to the royal family.

The real Pao lived some 950 years ago and had a legendary ability to communicate with deities and ghosts, while the kung-fu skills, of his sword-wielding bodyguards, injected action.

But his political message has bridged the centuries to reach millions sickened by graft scandals in Taiwan, a cult of greed in Hong Kong and cancer-

ous corruption in China.

"The episodes touched my heart," said Taiwanese housewife Chung Mei-Yun. "He made me believe that law does exist and applies to all."

Chao Ta-Shen, general manager of series producer Creative Communication Co. Ltd., said he was "happily surprised" to learn that Pao was meeting "the people's yearning for justice" in Chinese communities, especially China and Hong Kong.

"We emphasised traditional Chinese values such as loyalty, filial piety, honesty, and friendship while disseminating the message of law," Mr. Chao said. In Hong Kong, the programme has also

attracted record viewers on the TVB and ATV Chinese-language channels. It has been aired at the same time as the territory's Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) warns of a revival of corruption ahead of China's takeover in 1997.

The series has regularly attracted two million viewers a night since it began last year. But it has sparked a bitter ratings battle between the two stations.

TVB first showed the series but its usual ratings share has been cut from 82 per cent to 75 per cent since ATV started showing old episodes at the same drama in April. ATV claimed TVB did

not have exclusive rights to the judge.

When the series ended on TVB, it used another Taiwan-made ancient Chinese drama *Heaven Sword v Dragon Sabre* to keep up ratings battle.

But this week, with the ATV series reaching its climax, TVB has rescheduled its programming to show the same programmes.

In China, the drama is considered an inspiration to the authorities and viewers in the war against rampant corruption, one of the evils that sparked the 1989 Tiananmen Square movement.

Pao Ching Tien was a success in Beijing, and sources said provincial sta-

tions were also planning to buy rights to the show whose theme song "The New Dream Of Yuan Yang (Mandarin ducks) and Butterflies" has already been a hit.

Seeing market demand, Mr. Chao launched a sequel temporarily named *English Swordsman* which focuses less on the judge but more on famous swordsmen with themes of intertwining love, friendship, fidelity, chivalry and law.

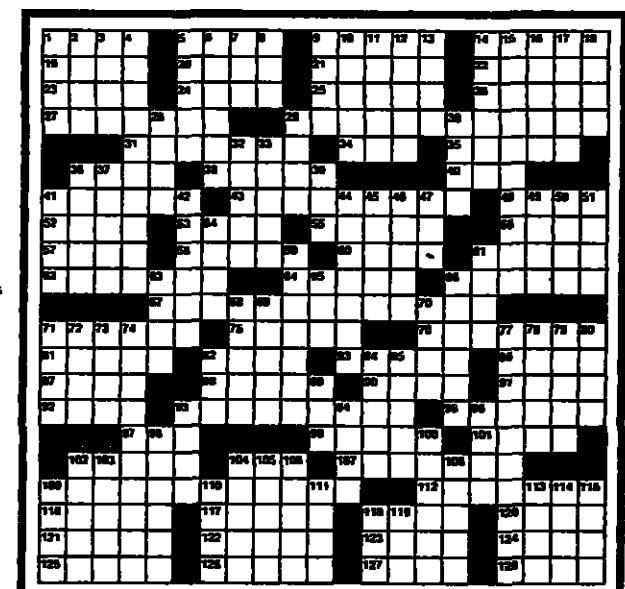
Mr. Chao said he was yet to decide on the number of episodes of the new series, depending on whether its popularity as compared with Pao Ching Tien which involved 17 scriptwriters and 23 directors.

WEEKEND CROSSWORD

MAN OF THE HOUSE
By Thomas W. Schler

- ACROSS
1. Common
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1. Famous light manager had no confidence in his new house, so he hired two big brother-beavers for his next house.
2. When white ants invaded into his house, the preacher shyly said, "Now let us pray."
3. Cryptographer makes funnily, shyly connecting a witcher's house of words likely to mean trouble.
4. American Indian man and pop confined frantic to top.

CRYPTOGRAMS

1. ZYXWVUTYXIRZ PNNYXWNR NXXMTRZ
PXXROUTNEZ MLKXROUT PJ TXYVU
WIK WLLX LH WYRN KLEWJ WNOZ.

2. LURKU LPBPDYP SLP EBYNE L
NYARDEKU PROLEME SLOWI EK YAW
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4. MONSTEI WINDY ATFI SOVLINPWT
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Pickled sheep and sharks provoke anger

By Gideon Long
Reuter

LONDON — If the aim of modern art is to shock and provoke response, Damien Hirst may well deserve the title some in the art world have awarded him — the most important British artist of his generation.

Last year his sculpture of a pickled shark suspended in a see-through tank incurred the wrath of animal rights protesters who smeared it with excrement to highlight their cause.

Hirst had sold the 14 foot (4.2 metres) long tiger shark, entitled *The Physical Impossibility Of Death In The Mind Of Someone Living* to the Saatchi Gallery for around £50,000 (\$74,760).

In a second attack on his work, a protester last month poured black ink into the glass tank containing Hirst's latest creation — a dead sheep pickled in formaldehyde.

The piece, *Away From The Flock*, was the chief attraction at an exhibition of provocative contemporary art at London's Serpentine Gallery.

The piece was cleaned

and stayed in the exhibition.

A gallery spokeswoman said: "We're quite shaken by it but we're delighted the work has been fully restored... clearly this is not the sort of response Damien was seeking. That would be pretty masochistic."

Hirst's work, including a skinned cow's head covered in maggots, a pig's body sawn in half and a string of sausages which fetched £12,000 (\$17,940), has earned him the scorn of those who argue that pickled animal corpses in glass tanks are not art.

But despite the acts of vandalism, 28-year-old Hirst says he has been generally surprised and delighted by the attention his latest exhibition has received.

"I've been totally amazed by it all," he told Reuters in an interview. "In England people aren't generally that involved in contemporary art so any kind of interest is welcome."

That includes the interest of British tabloid newspapers which have vilified and ridiculed his work.

"The media tell people they've cleaned my work's shit before they've

had a chance to look at it, but they get it noticed."

He relishes the fact that the Sun newspaper set up a telephone hotline for people to call to give their opinions on his work.

"I would hate it if somebody walked into the gallery and walked out and felt nothing. The most important thing is to get people involved and to get a response from them."

Physicians support ban on smoking in public places

Study: 'Second-hand' smoke increases risk of cancer

By Jerry Stilkind
WASHINGTON — Women who have never smoked have an increased risk of getting lung cancer if they regularly inhale the tobacco smoke of others at home, in the workplace or in social settings, according to a study in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

"Although most previous studies of environmental tobacco smoke have focused on nonsmokers exposed to environmental tobacco smoke from family members, these findings suggest that the relative risk of lung cancer from environmental tobacco smoke in the workplace and in social settings in the U.S. is at least as great as that encountered in the home," Dr. Elizabeth Fontham, a public health physician and the principal author of the study, said at a news conference.

Environmental smoke is defined as that given off by cigarettes, cigars and pipes and the smoke exhaled by their users.

Officials of the medical association, which represents the great majority of U.S. physicians, attended the news conference to

endorse the findings of the study and to call for greater regulation of smoking in public places.

A review of a preliminary report on the Fontham study and 29 others led the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in January 1993 to conclude that "second-hand" smoke caused about 3,000 lung cancer deaths a year among non-smokers in the United States. Nineteen of the studies were done outside the United States.

Dr. Fontham said her completed five-year study is the largest and most comprehensive on the effects of second-hand smoke, and its conclusions on increased risk fit perfectly with those of the EPA study. She called the EPA report "conclusive" because it considered all of the relevant studies published at the time.

The study by Dr. Fontham and 10 colleagues found that non-smoking women exposed to second-hand smoke at home had a 24-per cent greater risk of contracting lung cancer than non-smoking women who never had been exposed to smoke.

The risk increased to 39

per cent among women exposed to second-hand smoke in the workplace and to 50 per cent for those exposed to smoke in social settings such as restaurants.

These risk levels came at the minimum amount of exposure to smoke considered in the study — two hours a week inhaling other people's smoke. The risk of contracting lung cancer increases as exposure levels rise, according to the report.

At the highest level of exposure measured in the study — being near people smoking two packs of cigarettes a day for 40 years or three packs a day for 26.7 years — the risk of getting lung cancer increases by 80 per cent.

Race, ethnicity and economic status seem to make no difference in the risk levels, she said.

The study examined 653 female lung cancer patients who had never smoked and 1,253 women over 65 who had never smoked who were randomly chosen by phone and from government agency files. Most of the studies on second-hand smoke use women because fewer women than

men smoke.

The study's findings were denounced immediately after the news conference by a representative of the Tobacco Institute, an organization of cigarette manufacturers. He called the study and its conclusions unscientific.

"The statistical relations in the study are too weak to reach any conclusion," he said. "We question why the AMA (American Medical Association) is calling a press conference."

Dr. Randolph Smoak, Jr., a surgeon and member of the board of AMA, addressed that last point during the news conference. "Our vision is a smoke-free society by the year 2000," he said. "It (tobacco) is a deadly poison and a dangerous addiction."

The AMA supports bills in Congress that would ban smoking in such public places as offices, factories, restaurants, schools, hospitals and commercial air flights, he said.

In addition, Dr. Smoak urged, cigarette vending machines should be forbidden in many places accessible to youngsters and

advertisements by sports figures and celebrities should not be posted where large numbers of youngsters congregate.

"They (cigarettes) are a drug delivery device for nicotine. They should be regulated just as we regulate morphine and heroin," he asserted.

For the first time ever in Congress, a bill banning smoking in many public places was approved in April by a subcommittee of the House of Representatives. The bill has the support of the Clinton administration.

Although the tobacco industry has been under attack for years because of the link between actually smoking and cancer, the campaign has heated up since the EPA 1993 report. Smoking has been banned on domestic airline flights, the Labour Department has announced it may ban smoking in workplaces regardless of any legislation, some states have banned smoking in public buildings and McDonald's has said it will bar smoking in its restaurants because they are heavily patronized by children — U.S. Information Agency.



The American Medical Association supports bills in Congress that would ban smoking in such public places as offices, factories, restaurants, schools, hospitals and commercial flights

Indian anti-smoking bill has cigarette industry fuming

By M.R. Narayan Swamy
Agence France Presse

NEW DELHI — India's thriving tobacco industry is up in arms over a government proposal to outlaw cigarette advertising and crack down on smoking in public places, a plan applauded of health crusaders.

Tobacco producers are pressing the government to go slow on the proposed legislation saying it would not stop people smoking.

But the government, prodded by anti-smoking activists, is determined to back the proposed law.

"The government thinks smoking is a major health hazard," said T.K. Das, a senior official in the Health Ministry. "It is

not surprising that the industry is upset."

The bill bans all forms of tobacco advertising, the sale of tobacco products within 100 metres (330 feet) of educational and medical institutions, and would stub out cigarette smoking in certain "public places."

Violators would be fined, a daunting prospect for the 330 million Indian smokers who last year puffed away on 80 billion cigarettes, boosting the hefty profits of cigarette makers.

"It is the first major step towards protecting the rights of non-smokers," said another federal official. "Passive smokers have suffered in silence for so long."

Although state-run

radio and television do not carry cigarette advertising campaigns, tens of thousands of newspapers and magazines do.

Health activists, who say up to one million Indians die every year from smoking and passive smoking, are delighted at the prospect of a crack-down.

"We welcome the legislation, although it is very late in coming," said Taposh Roy, a senior officer of the Voluntary Health Association of India. "All this hullabaloo by the industry is uncalled for," he added.

The Heart Care Foundation of India has gone a step further, demanding the closure of cigarette producing companies and a ban on films which show

people smoking.

India is the world's third largest producer of tobacco, much of it concentrated in Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao's home state of Andhra Pradesh, and cigarette sales totalled some \$1.66 billion last year.

The tobacco industry — which contributes to the coffers of major political parties — is alarmed by the looming ban and is exerting maximum pressure on the government to block the bill, officials say.

"In the context of India, this legislation is not at all relevant," said R.A. Poddar of Godfrey Phillips — the local producer of Rothmans cigarettes — which controls 17 per cent of the Indian market.

He said cigarette

accounted for only 20 per cent of tobacco products in India, and that publicity ban would not affect the sales of cheap, hand-rolled cigarettes — called "bidis" — which are popular with the poor.

"This is a populist move," Mr. Poddar said. "Only the consumer will suffer."

Poddar added that the legislation could also harm domestic industry and indirectly benefit foreign cigarette giants trying to break into the Indian market.

"India is soon likely to be a battlefield of (cigarette) multinationals. They are well-established names and can sell without advertisements. The Indian companies will suffer."

But the government appears to be unimpressed by the arguments and is resolute in its stand. Health Ministry official Das said the legislation would cover cigarettes, bidis and flavoured chewing tobacco.

And he said it would force tobacco products to carry more anti-smoking slogans. All cigarette packs already carry a statutory government warning: "Cigarette smoking is injurious to health."

Smoking is now outlawed on domestic flights and in many offices in the country, but Mr. Das said the restrictions might be extended to cover buses, trains, conference rooms, hospitals and possibly restaurants.

Researchers link hot dogs to child cancer

WASHINGTON (AFP) — Hot dogs, as American as apple pie and a staple diet for tens of thousands of kids, may be a cancer risk according to a report published in a cancer research journal.

Researchers at the University of Southern California (USC) discovered that children who eat more than 12 hot dogs a month have nine times the normal risk of developing leukemia.

But the researchers warn that their findings are only preliminary and more study is needed.

USC epidemiologist John Peters, who headed the research team, said the report could help explain why the number of childhood leukemia and brain tumours have been increasing over the last 20 years.

Two other studies published in the same issue of *Cancer Causes and Control*, suggest children born to mothers who eat at least one hot dog a week during pregnancy have double the risk of having brain tumours.

The children also face the same tumour risk if the father ate hot dogs before conception.

according to the researchers.

The trigger for the cancer could be chemicals used to preserve processed meats such as hot dogs, say the studies.

"It's an intriguing idea because hot dogs certainly contain chemicals that one might wonder about," said Clark Heath, vice-president for medical research for the American Cancer Society.

"Obviously it is an idea that will need to be explored further," he added.

But critics of the reports say the finding were just another "cancer of the week" syndrome.

"It would be extremely premature to draw any conclusion from this type of study," said nutrition expert Michael Pariza.

"The problem is that there are an enormous number of variables in a study like this. You don't know whether they were undernourished for example, or if they had adequate exercise," he explained.

But the experts were all agreed on one thing — people need not give up eating hot dogs, at least for the time being.

Infected volunteers imperil AIDS vaccine study

CHICAGO (AP) — At least five volunteers in the government's principal AIDS immunisation study have become infected with the virus, despite having been vaccinated, the Chicago Tribune reported.

The matter raises concerns about how well the vaccine works and whether it may actually increase the likelihood of people getting infected.

The vaccines contain only a piece of the AIDS virus. In theory, such vaccines generate antibodies that

attack and neutralise the entire AIDS virus should it later appear.

Each of the five vaccinated subjects who later became infected previously had developed normal levels of HIV antibodies.

"There was nothing unusual about the responses of these individuals. Nothing stands out about their response to the vaccine," said Dr. Jack Killen, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) official in charge of the vaccine trials.

Two of the five infected were considered to be at low risk for catching the virus. The other three were considered at high risk, meaning they had traits or behaviour patterns that made them more likely to be exposed to the HIV virus than most people.

The five cases have been discussed at scientific meetings, including one closed-door session in Washington last month in which researchers debated whether the NIH should continue plans to test the vaccine on

thousands of new uninfected volunteers.

"We just don't know what we're going to do," Dr. Killen said.

The trials have been designed to test the safety and immune response of the vaccines, not their effectiveness in preventing HIV infection.

"This could mean the vaccine is 90 per cent effective, and you're seeing a leak of 10 per cent," said Dr. Donald Francis, a scientist with vaccine maker

Genentech said. "Or it could mean the vaccine is 100 per cent ineffective."

About 1,400 volunteers have enrolled in the vaccine trials at five universities. The vaccines are under consideration for use in the expanded trials, but if further trials take place, they may include only 5,000 new volunteers instead of the 10,000 previously planned, the newspaper said.

Four of the five infections, Dr. Killen said, have occurred in volunteers given vaccine made by

Genentech or by Biocene, both based in California.

Dr. Francis said he shared other researchers' concerns that those receiving the AIDS vaccine may be left more susceptible to HIV infection than they otherwise would have been. Such vaccines both stimulate and burden the immune system.

"We saw this in the trials for hepatitis-B vaccine," he said. "This is something you always have to watch for in a vaccine trial."

Antihistamines said to speed up cancer in mice

By Jim Adams
Reuters

WASHINGTON — Three prescription drugs for relief of hay fever, allergies or itching speed up growth of skin and connective tissue cancers in mice, according to a team of Canadian researchers.

They report in an article in the latest issue of the *Journal of the National Cancer Institute* that the three drugs are Loratadine used in Claritin, Astemizole used in Hismanal and Hydroxyzine used in Atarax.

They said their research found that two over-the-counter antihistamines, Doxylamine used in Unisom and Nyquil and Cetirizine used in Reactine did not speed up the growth of the melanoma and fibrosarcoma cancers in mice.

The new study re-ignited

a running dispute among scientists about whether people should stop taking drugs when research finds they have bad effects on mice or other animals.

Dr. Lorne Brandes, who led the research study by the Manitoba Institute of Cell Biology in Winnipeg, said it raises serious concerns about the effects on people.

"I really think that my message to people is: Be aware of our findings," he said in a telephone interview. "But if they are suffering from serious problems that require them to

use the drugs, they should take them."

Dr. Brandes said in the interview and in a statement on the study that the researchers believe it raises two serious concerns.

The first is about "the possible deleterious effect of these drugs in patients with cancer," he said in the statement.

He said the second concern arises because an earlier study showed that two anti-depressant drugs, Amitriptyline used in Elavil and Fluoxetine used in Prozac, also speed up growth of

That concern is about the long term consequences of taking Amitriptyline for chronic conditions other than depression such as pain, insomnia and headaches, and of taking Prozac by otherwise healthy people for a variety of poorly defined "mood disorders," he said.

But Dr. Douglas Weed, a National Cancer Institute researcher, said in an editorial in the magazine that people should not stop taking the drugs unless further research shows the same speed up of cancer growth in humans.

"In this particular instance, the best answer is to wait," Dr. Weed said. He said the known benefits of the drugs outweigh known harms.

Dr. Brandes said he agrees tests on human cells are needed, though he said it will be difficult to conduct that research because it will have to be done without human volunteers who would risk speeding up growth of their cancers.

The federal Food and Drug Administration said it was evaluating the possibility of studies in patients

with cancer to determine whether the tests on mice "suggest a potential concern for human use of the drugs."

Meanwhile, it said, it did not believe that any change in the drugs' labelling or approval was warranted.

Claritin is made by Schering-Plough Corp. of Kenilworth, New Jersey. Hismanal by Janssen Pharmaceutica at Piscataway, New Jersey; and Atarax by Roerig, a division of Pfizer Pharmaceuticals, New York City.

Reactine and Unisom are made by Pfizer divisions and Nyquil by Richardson-Vicks Inc. of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Elavil is made by Stuart Pharmaceuticals of Wilmington, Delaware and Prozac by the Dista division of Eli Lilly and Co. at Indianapolis.

ANSWERS

BANK OF KNOWLEDGE

1. Sett.
2. Ducks.
3. Five
4. The jet engine
5. General Booth.

PUZZLES

(A) SOLVE-A-PROBLEM

63 feet.
Subtract the square of 11 from 1,507; divide result by the sum of 11 and 11.

(B) WORD CHANGES:

HAND.
LAND.
LARD.
LORD.
FORD.
FOOD.
FOOT.

هكذا منه الأصل

Bosnia government army fights breakaway Bihac Muslim forces

SARAJEVO (R) — Muslim-led Bosnian government troops are fighting pitched battles against breakaway Muslim forces in a northwest enclave, a United Nations spokesman said Wednesday.

The inter-Muslim clashes cast doubt on a temporary ceasefire that has slowed down fighting elsewhere on front lines across Bosnia.

The Bosnian government army pressed ahead Tuesday with an offensive against rebel soldiers loyal to breakaway Muslim leader Fikret Abdic in the Bihac enclave, the United Nations peacekeeping force said.

U.N. spokesman Commander Eric Chaperon told reporters in Sarajevo there was heavy fighting in the area, especially south and southeast of the town of Peticgrad.

The mostly Muslim Bosnian army has gained ground against Abdic forces in the past few days, and local radio reported both sides had suffered substantial casualties.

Mr. Abdic, under military pressure from advancing Bosnian army troops, has arrested at least 500 men he suspects of disloyalty over the past several days, an interna-

tional aid agency source told Reuters Wednesday.

The report, by a worker whose agency is active in Bihac, could not be immediately confirmed with local authorities.

"Abdic has been carrying out mass arrests of anyone he suspects of disloyalty since last Friday," the source said.

Fighting inside the Bihac pocket began Saturday, the day after the month-long truce, which Mr. Abdic did not sign, came into effect.

Mr. Abdic split with the mainly Muslim Bosnian government last summer over his willingness to negotiate with the Serbs.

Apart from inter-Muslim battles, U.N. peacekeeping officials in Sarajevo say the ceasefire has proved largely successful, with only sporadic shooting and shelling reported between Serb and mostly Bosnian army forces.

The U.N. commander in Bosnia, Lieutenant-General Sir Michael Rose, says the warring factions must come to a political agreement soon to end the 26-month conflict while the temporary ceasefire still holds.

"Soldiers on the ground are doing a good job. The

armies are showing restraint. But we must have a solution from the politicians to keep fighting from flaring again," Gen. Rose told reporters Tuesday.

Diplomats from the United States, Europe and Russia are planning to meet this week to prepare what was described as a "take it or leave it" peace plan to partition former Yugoslav republic.

The major powers' "contact group" supports giving 49 per cent of territory to Bosnian Serbs and the rest to Muslims and their Croat allies.

But neither side has endorsed the 51-49 split and the Serbs, who control 70 per cent of the country, have rejected a proposed peace map as ignoring Serb interests.

Both Bosnia's Muslims and Serbs are under international pressure to accept the proposed carve-up. Russia's foreign minister Tuesday told the Serbs they had to give up conquered land or risk losing Moscow's support.

Serb and Muslim-led forces exchanged a small number of prisoners Wednesday in Sarajevo. Six Serb doctors

and medical staff crossed to the Serb-held side of the city, and four Muslim detainees were released by Serb forces, local media reported.

Momcilo Krajisnik, Bosnian Serb representative, said Wednesday that the release was a positive sign and said negotiations were under way to arrange for the release of all those under detention, Bosnian Serb-controlled radio reported.

"We are very optimistic about the prospect of carrying out this plan very soon (for a full release of prisoners). And until it is done there can be no discussion on a resumption of peace talks."

Meanwhile, the future Muslim-Croat state was high on the agenda of talks Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic had with Croatia's President Franjo Tudjman who arrived on his first official visit to the battered Bosnian capital of Sarajevo Tuesday.

Mr. Tudjman's one-day visit underlined the improvement in Muslim-Croat relations since the United States helped broker an agreement to set up a federal state in Bosnia between the former foes, ending a 10-month war for territory.



Croatian President Franjo Tudjman is escorted by Croatian military police as he arrives at the Bosnian presidency building in Sarajevo (AFP photo)

Aide: Hosokawa is innocent of impropriety

TOKYO (AFP) — A former aide to Morihiro Hosokawa swore to a Japanese parliament committee Wednesday that allegations of dubious financial dealings that forced Hosokawa to resign as prime minister were false.

Masatoshi Miyama was the first to give evidence to parliament on the affairs of Mr. Hosokawa, who resigned on April 8 after allegations of irregularities surfaced.

Mr. Miyama admitted that the former prime minister had failed to declare profits from some transactions. But he blamed "slack accounting" and denied allegations of improper loans, stock transactions and political donations.

The accusation dogged Hosokawa for several weeks before he decided he had to take "moral responsibility" for them and stepped down.

The main allegations leveled by the opposition con-

cerned a 100-million-yen (\$975,000) loan in 1982 from the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Company, a trucking firm allegedly linked to the Japanese underworld.

But Mr. Miyama, who served Mr. Hosokawa for more than 20 years, insisted to the lower house budget committee that the money had been repaid in 1983.

"I went to Sagawa's head office myself to return the money," for the chief loan over several visits, Mr. Miyama said.

He admitted that Sagawa had not received interest. Mr. Miyama explained that the interest was offered as political donations. The two sides exchanged receipts for interest and donations but no transfer of money took place, he said.

Mr. Miyama, who had been in charge of Mr. Hosokawa's financial affairs, surprised legislators by pausing

extensively before answering the first question from Tsuruo Yamaguchi of the opposition Social Democratic Party, chairman of the budget committee.

Opposition members also questioned him over the use of Hosokawa's father-in-law's name to raise money through the purchase of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. Shares, offered to the public in 1986.

Mr. Miyama said it was the father-in-law who bought the shares, though the ex-prime minister provided the money for the purchase.

The aide gave a detailed picture of how he had helped in the financing and preparation of the purchase. He acknowledged that about 30 million yen (\$290,000) had been put into an account of Mr. Hosokawa's support group before going to his father-in-law.

4 civilians freed, 2 rebels killed in Kashmir

SRINAGAR, India (AFP) — Muslim militants released four Indian hostages here Wednesday as the head of a pro-Pakistan Kashmiri Muslim group and another guerrilla died in a raid by troops, police said.

Meanwhile, an Indian army sweep and bad weather reportedly delayed the release of two British hikers abducted in Kashmir last week by suspected Afghan mercenaries.

Police said the little-known Kashmir Islamic Front released four of the five members of India's ruling Congress (I) Party kidnapped

here Tuesday for defying its ban on visits to government offices.

The fifth hostage, Abdul Rashid Gujjar, was detained for his alleged "involvement in the initiation of a political process in the state," a spokesman for the group said.

Police said Nasir Ahmad Shah, 35, leader of the militant group Jihad Force, died alongside another guerrilla in a gunbattle with border guards on the outskirts of Srinagar. Three AK-47 assault rifles were found on them.

The Jihad Force, which

favours Kashmir's accession to Pakistan, was in the headlines last year when 20 of its members were gunned down while trying to cross over to the Indian-administered side of Kashmir from Pakistan.

Kim Housego, 16, and David Mackie, 36, remained in the hands of the Harakat-ul-Ansar militant group.

A spokesman for the outfit said here late Tuesday that an army sweep near the hill resort of Pahalgam from where the pair had been abducted and heavy rains had made their release "impossible."

Abiola to come out of hiding

LAGOS (AFP) — Moshood Abiola, the tycoon who has declared himself president of Nigeria, will make a public appearance "this week" in defiance of the junta which is hunting him, an opposition spokesman said Wednesday.

The national secretary of the National Democratic Coalition (NADECO), which backs Mr. Abiola's claim to power, said Mr. Abiola will "definitely come out of hiding" this week.

"It will be a public event, at which the press, including the international media, will be in attendance," the secretary, Ayo Opatokun, said as the junta took steps to beef up security in the southwestern regions where the Yoruba businessman draws much of his support.

Mr. Abiola, who is considered to have comfortably won a presidential election held in June last year before it was annulled by the military, Saturday gave police surrounding his Lagos residence the slip and declared himself "president and commander in chief of the armed forces of Nigeria."

He then went underground as police launched a massive hunt for him, accusing him of treason.

The federal military government Tuesday accused the opposition of planning anarchy and chaos all over Nigeria, starting from the southwestern regions.

Already Wednesday morning, groups of policemen, armed with guns and teargas canisters, were seen patrolling some major streets of Lagos, the country's business metropolis.

Three of Mr. Abiola's close associates, one of whom is a founding member of NADECO, had told AFP Tuesday that the politician would come out of hiding as part of his strategy to get international recognition for his declaration.

"No foreign government would recognise a president-in-hiding or a government in exile," on the aides said. "So, he might come out this week and address an open rally."

Famed composer Henry Mancini dies

BEVERLY HILLS, California (AFP) — Oscar-winning film scorer Henry Mancini, known for the huge hits Moon River, Days of Wine and Roses and the tiptoeing Pink Panther movie theme, died Tuesday aged 70, his publicist said.

Mancini died of complications of liver and pancreatic cancer at his home with his wife, Ginny, at his side, said publicist Linda Dozeretz. She had confirmed in March that he was being treated for cancer.

He won four Academy Awards and was nominated 16 times for his easy-listening melodies which were sung and recorded by many major artists. Mancini also won 30 Grammys.

Mancini's film scores were among the few that would often go on to become recording successes.

Moon River, a harmonica melody in Breakfast At Tiffany's (1961), became a standard pop ballad that won the Best Song Oscar and Grammy. It was sung by Andy Williams. The lyrics were by Johnny Mercer.



Henry Mancini

At the time of his death, Mancini was working with Leslie Bricusse on a stage version of Victor-Victoria. They won the Oscar for their original score for the 1982 film of the same name.

Speaking of that movie, Alan Warner wrote in Film And Filming that "Mancini weaves in some surprises including a delightful short melody sing by small children's chorus. Also worked into the score are a couple of World War I hits, namely Tipperary and Pack Up Your Troubles. The film closes with Julie Andrews singing probably the best Lili number Whistling Away The Dark."

Born in Cleveland, Ohio on April 24, 1924, Mancini's career spanned nearly half a century. He started out as a

flutist and taught himself piano by listening to player piano rolls.

He attended the Carnegie Institute of Technology and the Juilliard School of Music before being drafted into the U.S. Air Force in World War II.

He served as a musician in the U.S. Army Air Force band and began to perform and arrange with the Glenn Miller Orchestra. He later scored the movie The Glenn Miller Story. He received his first Academy Award nomination for that movie in 1954.

After moving to Hollywood, he composed scores for radio shows from 1947 to 1952, then became staff composer and arranger for Universal Studios (1952-58).

will, will far outweigh the cost of lost production on that day," COSATU warned.

In the past, Soweto Day has been marked by militant speeches and outbreaks of violence but this year will be the first time that Mr. Mandela and Mr. Buthelezi mark the day together.

In a rare display of unity, Mr. Mandela will also be accompanied by the leaders of the small, militant Pan Africanist Congress and Azanian People's Organisation, a statement from the president's office said.

The changing nature of the event could be illustrated further by the holding of a concert at Soweto's largest stadium, billed as a celebration of youth and featuring several top local artists.

Berlusconi to make European debut in Bonn

ROME (AFP) — Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi, his controversial new government boosted by success in European elections, will visit Bonn Thursday in his first foray into European affairs.

Unlike some other EU leaders, German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, another winner in Sunday's Euro vote, has avoided criticism of Mr. Berlusconi for including three ministers from the neo-fascist National Alliance in his government.

Mr. Berlusconi returned the favour Tuesday by congratulating Mr. Kohl on his success in German elections to the European Parliament.

"The European vote clearly repaid the political forces in our two countries that have unequivocally chosen the path of integration in freedom and solidarity," the Italian premier said.

Until now the media magnate has scarcely mentioned Europe and its long-running rows over federalism and monetary union, concentrating instead on domestic issues.

The appointment of the "Thatcherite" free-marketeer Antonio Martino as foreign minister introduced doubts that European policy of Italy, until now close to the Franco-German axis. Mr. Martino has already expressed strong reservations on a common European currency.

But Italy has shown an interest in a higher world profile, including a possible permanent seat on the U.N. Security Council.

It does not want to be sidelined during Germany's six-month presidency of the European Union which begins July 1.

It has also not been lost on Italian authorities that Greek Minister for European Affairs Theodoros Pangalos, whose country holds the current presidency of the EU, has toured European capitals ahead of an upcoming EU summit on Corfu without stopping at Rome.

Rome has likewise been unhappy at reports that Bonn and Paris have already agreed to back Belgian Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene as a successor to European Commission head

Khmer Rouge rejects call to set truce date

PHNOM PENH (R) — Cambodia's government and the Khmer Rouge resumed peace talks Wednesday after months of bloody clashes but the guerrillas rejected a proposal to set a date for a ceasefire.

The government side proposed June 30 as the start of a ceasefire, spokesman Ung Teasim said.

But he said the guerrillas called for the setting up of a ceasefire monitoring committee and did not accept the date for a ceasefire, which is the basis for the continuation of talks.

Wednesday's three-hour meeting, which followed failed talks in the North Korean capital Pyongyang last month, was adjourned till Thursday. Asked if there had been any positive developments, Mr. Teasim replied: "No further progress."

Earlier, senior Khmer Rouge official Tep Khunnal described progress at the talks as good.

Diplomats and government leaders have expressed pessimism about the prospects for success at the latest meeting. After the Pyongyang meeting, second prime minister Hun Sen had said any further talks would be a waste of time.

First Prime Minister Prince Norodom Ranariddh, on his

return from North Korea, had accused the Khmer Rouge of bad faith and predicted renewed fighting.

State-run television has been broadcasting anti-Khmer Rouge films like The Killing Fields and the Khmer-language Prison Without Walls in the run-up to Wednesday's meeting.

The Khmer Rouge were responsible for the death of one million Cambodians during their bloody rule in the 1970s. They boycotted United Nations-organised elections in May last year which led to an elected administration but demand an "advisory" role in government.

The army suffered two defeats in a spring campaign against the Maoist guerrillas, who control about 10 per cent of the country — mainly in the northwest.

Top government and rebel leaders are absent from the talks. The Khmer Rouge team, headed by Chan Youran, also comprises Mak Ben and Tep Khunnal.

Ministers Sok An and You Hockry, and the General Secretary of the National Assembly Tol Las, make up the government side.

Mr. Youran called for further meetings to be arranged once or twice a month.

Yeltsin wants to cut Russian army strength to 1.5 million

MOSCOW (AFP) — President Boris Yeltsin said Wednesday he wanted to see Russian Armed Forces' strength cut from the current 2.2 million to 1.5 million men and women, ITAR-TASS news agency reported.

Addressing elected officials from the Amur region in the Russian Far East town of Blagoveshchensk, Yeltsin said the proposed cut was a "strategic target" but did not say over what period of time it could be achieved.

The Defence Ministry says the Russian Armed Forces comprise 2.2 million soldiers. But last week, Mr. Yeltsin put the figure at 3 million and made it clear that Russia could not afford to maintain such a force.

The Russian military, a pillar of the former Communist regime, has been hurt by low morale, drastic budget cuts and massive desertions since the collapse of Soviet Union three years ago.

Defence Minister Pavel

Grachev Monday said army strength would be brought down to 1.9 million by Oct. 1.

Last week, the lower house of parliament voted a \$20-billion defence budget, which was deemed very insufficient by the army brass and the military-industrial complex.

The 1.5 million target announced by Mr. Yeltsin had been set by the former Russian Supreme Soviet, which Mr. Yeltsin disbanded last September. But the Russian government cancelled the ceiling, with Gen. Grachev saying in December that the parliament's move had been a "mistake."

In his speech Wednesday, Mr. Yeltsin also discussed prospects for striking arms deals soon with Thailand and Australia, but gave no details except to say there were "no ideological obstacles" (such sales).

Last week, Moscow announced the sale of 18 MIG-29 fighter aircraft to Malaysia.

Controversy surrounds Soweto riots commemoration

JOHANNESBURG (AFP) — South Africa's transition to democracy has not ended the controversy surrounding the June 16, 1976 uprising in Soweto township in which hundreds of black youths were killed by police.

President Nelson Mandela is scheduled to address a rally at Soweto's Orlando Stadium, flanked by leaders of his government of national unity, including Home Affairs Minister and Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

But the former president F.W. De Klerk, now deputy president, has raised the hackles of Mr. Mandela's African National Congress (ANC) by turning down an invitation to attend the Soweto rally.

A spokesman for Mr. De

Klerk's office told The Star newspaper that the invitation had arrived too late and the deputy president already had an engagement. He denied that De Klerk's refusal to attend was a snub.

The commemoration marks the day when youths in the sprawling township outside Johannesburg confronted the police over the use of Afrikaans — the language of the former white-minority government — as the medium for instruction in schools.

The shootings of June 16 sparked several months of rioting in black townships across South Africa, and gave new impetus for the exiled ANC and other critics to isolate the white government.

The 18th anniversary of

Soweto Day, as June 16 is known, could also pose a problem for business.

The country's largest labour federation, the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), issued a statement Tuesday threatening conflict with employers who do not give workers a paid holiday that day.

But June 16 has not been declared a public holiday by Mandela's government and employers are not legally bound to pay workers.

The government has indicated that June 6 will not be declared a holiday this year, although this is likely in the future.

"The cost of the conflict which will result if this is not done, both in conflict on the shopfloor and loss of good-

will, will far outweigh the cost of lost production on that day," COSATU warned.

In the past, Soweto Day has been marked by militant speeches and outbreaks of violence but this year will be the first time that Mr. Mandela and Mr. Buthelezi mark the day together.

In a rare display of unity, Mr. Mandela will also be accompanied by the leaders of the small, militant Pan Africanist Congress and Azanian People's Organisation, a statement from the president's office said.

The changing nature of the event could be illustrated further by the holding of a concert at Soweto's largest stadium, billed as a celebration of youth and featuring several top local artists.

Liz Taylor makes 1st appearance since surgery

LOS ANGELES (R) — In her first public appearance since undergoing hip replacement surgery, Elizabeth Taylor said that she is feeling well but might have to get used to being back in the public eye. "It's strange," said Ms. Taylor, who was on hand for an auction at the new Carole Barry Kaye Museum of Miniatures on Los Angeles' Wilshire Museum row. "It seems like a long time." Revenue from the auction, as well as the gate proceeds from the museum's opening weekend Saturday and Sunday, were to benefit the Elizabeth Taylor AIDS Foundation.

She said she wanted to send her "love and admiration to all of the heroes in the AIDS war. Try and hang in and pray God there'll be a cure soon." Ms. Taylor said. The actress has been at the forefront of the fight against AIDS for nearly a decade.

Ms. Taylor entered in a wheelchair and was helped into a seat before answering reporters' questions and posing for a barrage of photographs. Wearing a gold organza dress with a plunging neckline and puffy shawl, Ms. Taylor even got to her feet and posed for a few final photographs with her husband, Larry Fortensky, Mr. Taylor, who plays Fred Flintstone's mother-in-law in the recent film The Flintstones, underwent hip replacement surgery on March 23.

Mayor warns: Learn Anthem or lose bonus

MANILA (R) — Manila Mayor Alfredo Lim, who made his mark closing down many of the Philippine capital's night bars, has launched a new campaign — to get city employees to sing with more enthusiasm. The man known as the "Philippines' Dirty Harry" because of his tough stance on crime is cracking down on city workers who don't sing the national anthem properly. Any of Manila's 27,000 civil servants and 4,000 police who do not know the anthem by heart will forfeit a traditional mid-year bonus of 3,000 pesos (\$111), Mr. Lim said in a directive Tuesday. They have until June 24, when Manila celebrates its 423rd founding anniversary, to learn it. Mr. Lim said many city employees only mumble when they sing the anthem at weekly flag-raising ceremonies at city hall. "It does not matter if the person sings out of tune as long as he does it with all his heart," Mr. Lim said.

Police forced to take bull by the horns

TOKYO (R) — A bull bound for slaughter took its fate into its own hooves Wednesday, gave its handlers the slip and escaped into Tokyo's teeming streets. The 620 kilogrammes beast, still shipped in from southern Japan, thundered down the gangplank as soon as it was lowered, bolted past port police and headed for the wide open spaces. More than 20 policemen chased the fugitive for 40 minutes through nearly five kilometres of city traffic before managing to herd it into the parking lot of a posh hotel. Waiting patrol cars formed a makeshift corral to avert another escape. Police then roped the bull's horns and tied it to a tree until the owner came to transport it to its destiny. "The bull was quiet overall but it balked when they tried to lead it back into the truck," one officer said. "It didn't seem to be resigned to its fate," another said.

No shirt, no pants, no service at McDonald's

THUNDER BAY, Canada (AFP) — A man wearing shoes and nothing else was arrested after attempting to purchase a hamburger at a local McDonald's restaurant, police said Tuesday. Witnesses said the man entered the restaurant restroom Monday and reappeared several minutes later completely naked. The customer coolly proceeded to the counter and placed his order, but surprised personnel declined to serve him. "He would have had trouble paying for it," observed Sergeant Bob Herman of the Thunder Bay, McDonald's management, strolled along the street amid the stares of passers-by and motorists.

ملكا من الاصل



A Rwandan soldier whose tongue was shot off, front line, 10 kilometres northwest of Gitarama is being treated close to the Mushubuti (AFP photo)

60 boys massacred in Rwandan capital; sporadic fighting continues

KIGALI (R) — A total of 60 Tutsi teenagers were abducted by Hutu militia from a church complex in the Rwandan capital of Kigali, Tuesday and butchered in a big pit nearby, a U.N. official said he had been told by survivors Wednesday.

U.N. military spokesman Major John-Guy Plante said the survivors saw a total of 60 boys taken away from the Sainte Paul Church and killed near a bridge at a spot called Rugene in a government-held part of the city.

"There is a big hole there where a lot of massacres have taken place," Maj. Plante said.

U.N.-brokered ceasefire talks, Colonel Frank Mugambage, when he heard the news of new massacre and said it would have very serious consequences for the peace process.

Col. Mugambage said he would have to confer with guerrilla leader Major-General Paul Kagame before the RPF announced whether talks with the government could go ahead.

A UNAMIR official said the militia had demanded to take away only boys. Soon after they left they returned, having found they had snatched two girls which they dumped off and substituted for two more boys.

Shortly after the militia drove off, the local priest, Wenceslas Munyeshyaka, heard gunfire, UNAMIR officials said.

An RPF officer said Wednesday he believed Mr. Bizimungu had made his announcement on a ceasefire before hearing news of the latest massacre.

The RPF have said all along in their nine-week offensive they would stop fighting only when the massacres ended.

Militias filled up to 250 people in two separate massacres in the Kigali district of Nyamirambo last week, European priests said.

Aid workers estimate 500,000 Tutsis and opposition Hutus have been butchered by government soldiers and the Hutu militias since President Juvenal Habyarimana was assassinated on April 6.

Mr. Bizimungu said the OAU agreement would be announced formally by heads of state Wednesday before they closed their annual summit, which was overshadowed by the bloodshed in Rwanda.

"I believe the heads of state will put the date of tomorrow for the start of the ceasefire because this is supposed to be a decision of the summit," he said late Tuesday.

Asked how the truce would take effect, Mr. Bizimungu replied: "Each party will communicate the decision to its forces."

He said the RPF dropped its previous refusal to accept a ceasefire because heads of state at the summit "considered that a ceasefire and an end to massacres must go on simultaneously."

The RPF's government counterparts in Tunis were members of the rump government which the rebels have repeatedly refused to recognise. The RPF have always said they will only negotiate with the government army.

The Tunis agreement was brokered by five countries chaired by Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko. Other

members, all Rwanda's neighbours, were Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi and Kenya.

Uganda's President Yoweri Museveni, accused by Rwanda's rump government of arming the mainly Tutsi RPF, left the summit for Kampala before the agreement was announced.

Rwanda's interim president said Wednesday his government would strictly observe a ceasefire agreement with rebels and had the means to stop massacres.

"We have made a formal undertaking and we call on the population to respect it," Theodore Sindikubwabo told Reuters before the closing of session of the OAU summit in Tunis.

"The government has the good will and the means to stop the massacres," Mr. Sindikubwabo said.

In Pretoria, the South African military said Wednesday senior officers were visiting

other African countries to evaluate sending humanitarian aid to Rwanda.

"A small team of senior officers are on an information gathering visit to countries to the north of South Africa to determine needs and to inspect infrastructure with a view to possible humanitarian aid to Rwanda," a South African National Defence Force statement said.

"This is normal military planning procedure," it added.

A military spokesman said this did not mean the officers were in Rwanda itself, but decided to give further details.

President Nelson Mandela earlier this month ruled out sending troops to join a U.N. peacekeeping force in the central African country, where hundreds of thousands have been slaughtered in fighting since April.

But he has pledged to provide humanitarian assistance.



Armed rebels of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) head for the Kigali district. Ceasefire between RPF and the government army at U.N. forces headquarters in Kigali was broken off after the rebels alleged that government forces had massacred people from a refuge in the capital (AFP photo)

Tension rises in Burundi; refugees arrive in capital

BUJUMBURA (R) — Hundreds of refugees have flooded into Burundi's capital Bujumbura following an army crackdown on armed civilians and reports of massacres near the border with Rwanda, aid workers said Wednesday.

Reports reaching the capital said over 100 people who fled into Burundi to escape Rwanda's bloodbath had been killed at Bugabira in the northern Kirundo province.

"It is not clear what happened, but all the dead were Rwandan refugees," said one aid worker.

The aid worker added that at least another 20 people were also killed in weekend violence in the nearby town of Kayanza where Burundi's Tutsi-dominated army have launched a counter-operation against "Rwandan infiltrators."

Journalists returning from the area said they saw tell-tale signs of a major army clampdown.

"Ruins of houses were smoking away, streets were deserted, it looked like a battlefield," said one television reporter who crossed the border Tuesday from Rwanda.

Aid agencies said between 1,500-2,000 refugees had flocked into Burundi's capital following several days of fighting in the hills around the city. The fighting began last weekend.

Diplomats said the army was trying to disarm members of Burundi's Hutu tribe who took up weapons after a failed coup attempt last October by sections of the Tutsi-dominated army.

More than 20 people are known to have been killed in the operation so far.

Burundi has the same ethnic makeup as Rwanda but has been spared the bloodletting which has raged in its central African neighbour since both country's presidents were killed in a rocket attack on their plane on April 6.

But aid workers and diplomats fear a large influx of Burundi refugees will import Rwanda's violence into Burundi where tribal relations are already extremely tense.

"It is a very difficult situation, what has happened in Rwanda could at the moment even serve to act as a brake on the situation here," another aid worker said.

Government sources in Bujumbura blame the deaths in Kirundo on Rwandan Hutu hardliners who they said crossed the border and slaughtered members of the minority Tutsi tribe.

Independent sources say the killings were conducted by rogue elements of Burundi's army who killed a number of Rwandan Hutu refugees, saying they were members of the Interahamwe militia who would incite Burundi's Hutu to kill Tutsis.

The Interahamwe militia, created by assassinated Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana as a second force of resistance against the Tutsi-dominated rebel Rwanda Patriotic Front, are blamed for most of the deaths in Rwanda's killing fields.

Burundi's military is dominated by the minority Tutsi tribe who — although only 10 per cent of the population — have refused to share power with the majority Hutus for generations.

In Mr. Habyarimana's Rwanda, the exact opposite was the case with his hardline Hutu supporters holding on to virtually all the key levers of power.

83 rebels killed, Angola radio says

LUANDA (R) — At least 83 UNITA soldiers were killed during fighting with government forces in the central town of Cuito and Cuanza Sul province over the past few days, state radio, monitored by the BBC, has reported.

The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) quoted the radio as saying 43 UN-

ITA soldiers were killed in Cuito and 40 in the Cuanza Sul province.

"UNITA forces shelled Cuito with heavy artillery after sending in reinforcements and weapons, and fighting was continuing today (Tuesday) in the south of the city, with government forces inflicting heavy losses on rebel forces," the BBC reported. The radio said people were

unable to go out in search of food and water because of indiscriminate fire by the rebels.

"As well as civilians dying due to military activities, the number of people dying of famine is also growing, having reached alarming proportions," the BBC quoted Angolan state radio as saying.

Solzhenitsyn: Clique runs Russia

MOSCOW (R) — Writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn said Wednesday Russia was in the grip of a ruling clique and denounced the main planks of the government's market reforms as theft, ITAR-TASS news agency reported.

The former dissident, who returned from two decades in exile on May 27, was giving his verdict on today's Russia to a meeting in Irkutsk, part-way through his odyssey from Vladivostok to Moscow.

"We don't have even a hint of democracy, for that we need economic self-sufficiency, the people have to have the will and be ready for it," TASS quoted him as saying.

"What we have is oligarchy and not democracy," Mr. Solzhenitsyn, 75, offered instead a sort of grass-roots democracy, local elections of "honourable, selfless people who understand that power is not a

privilege but a tough job." The writer renewed criticism of former Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, whose perestroika reforms in the 1980s broke the hold of Communist totalitarianism after seven decades.

"Gorbachev destroyed the system that existed," he thundered. "But it should not have been destroyed, only revitalised slowly from the bottom up, starting with the distribution of plots of land, the organisation of small workshops, stalls."

Mr. Solzhenitsyn, whose years in the west have not blunted his contempt for many aspects of Western society, attacked the market reforms carried out under President Boris Yeltsin, saying there was no overall plan.

"The freeing of prices is robbing the people, privatisation is privatising. It should be dealt with by the public

prosecutors and the courts."

The freeing of prices from Jan. 1, 1992, and the privatisation programme, the biggest sell-off of state property in the world has seen, have been the two main planks of Mr. Yeltsin's programme to convert Russia from communism to capitalism.

Turning to Mr. Yeltsin's agreement on social accord, a bland document signed by many politicians and public figures and meant by the president to introduce a political truce, Mr. Solzhenitsyn was scornful.

"This is not an action of civil reconciliation," he said. "A different one is needed, repentance for 70 years (of communism) and the years that followed."

Mr. Solzhenitsyn says he will accept no political post but has pledged to work for the spiritual revival of his homeland.

Deputies denounce Yeltsin decree on crime

MOSCOW (AFP) — Several Russian deputies denounced Wednesday a new presidential decree that gives police increased powers in combating organised crime, with some of them calling the new measures unconstitutional.

The deputies, members of the liberal Russia's Choice party and the Communist Party, criticised several parts of the decree issued Tuesday of suspects linked to organised crime for up to 30 days, compared to the 72 hours allowed under the penal code.

They also denounced the stipulation that suspects arrested on charges connected with organised crime could not be released on bail. "The fight against crime should not reduce individuals' rights and freedom," said deputy Boris Zolotukhin, a member of the Duma, or lower house judiciary committee and the Russia's Choice party.

He said the decree violates certain fundamental legal principles such as the presumption of innocence and the right to a defence.

Communist Deputy Viktor Ilyukhin echoed Mr. Zolotukhin's comments and said the Duma planned to examine the decree closely and possibly debate it during the parliament session Friday.

Health ministers focus on AIDS in poorer nations

PARIS (R) — Health ministers from some 40 countries, both rich and poor, meet in Paris Friday amid efforts to push wealthier countries to give more funds to the developing world for the fight against AIDS.

Groups representing AIDS sufferers will take part in the two-day conference along with the ministers and world health agencies to help prepare a Paris summit of heads of state and government that France has proposed for Dec. 1.

But despite French pressure, there is still no guarantee the December summit will actually take place as wealthier nations are dragging their feet.

"Developing countries want the December summit because the aim is to give them more money," said Donald De Gagne of the Global Network of People Living With HIV/AIDS,

which represents patient groups in five continents.

"Industrialised countries are more hesitant, given that they are supporting a U.N. AIDS programme. We're going to have a hard time convincing the richer countries — there's not a lot of money out there," he said.

French officials and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are counting on the June 17-18 meeting to endorse Paris' call for a December summit at which global measures could be adopted. The ministerial meeting is due only to outline them.

"To contain the epidemic and prepare for it in countries which are not as affected as African countries, it is vital that priorities be set at the highest political level," said French Social Affairs and Health Minister Simone Veil.

Her aim in calling the meeting, she said, was to ensure "the AIDS pandemic

becomes a priority in north-south cooperation."

The agenda includes preventing the spread of AIDS, reducing the vulnerability of the poor, improving patient treatment, preventing the spread of AIDS through blood transfusion, and boosting efforts to find a vaccine.

International organisations including the World Bank and UNESCO will be represented at a Paris meeting as well as activist groups such as the militant Act-Up.

"Our aim in taking part is to ensure discussions focus on improving the quality of life of people with AIDS. How can governments draft policies if they don't know what's happening on the front line?" said Mr. De Gagne.

"We would like to bring people with AIDS to the December summit to meet the heads of state. We want to give delegates a sense of

what sufferers are experiencing, the discrimination which they suffer," he said.

Organisers said they hoped the ministerial meeting could help unlock funds for developing countries, or at least set priorities for future efforts and price them.

Ms. Veil said the size of the epidemic demanded that it be tackled not just as an urgent public health issue, but also as a political, economic, social and cultural problem.

"Everyone agrees that traditional methods of fighting the disease are insufficient 10 years after the virus was discovered, given the size of the epidemics in Africa and the threats in Asia and Latin America," she said.

Although the developing world has been hit hardest — Africa has about two thirds of the global total of 15 million cases — its health budget is dwarfed by that of the industrialised.

NEWS IN BRIEF

OAU summit ends in Tunis

TUNIS (AFP) — African leaders wrapped up the 30th summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) here Wednesday by passing a series of resolutions on the continent's conflicts and economic problems. Much of this year's proceedings were dominated by discussion of the ethnic carnage in Rwanda, and saw a mini-summit of regional leaders here Tuesday that led to a ceasefire announcement by Rwandan rebels who said the government had also agreed to it. The closing session of the three-day summit was chaired by Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, who takes over the chairmanship on the OAU for a year from Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak. This year's summit saw South Africa officially join the OAU, which was formed in 1963.

NATO invites Russia for talks

BRUSSELS (R) — NATO invited Russia Wednesday to start immediate talks on how to develop their relationship, following a major row with Moscow last week over European security issues. A NATO spokesman said alliance ambassadors at their weekly meeting had "decided to invite Russia to begin discussions in Brussels immediately. The spokesman said NATO allies had discussed relations with Russia at their meeting but declined further comment. NATO wants Russia to keep its promise to sign the partnership for peace scheme on closer military links with West and has also offered Moscow a broader dialogue on issues such as nuclear arms, peacekeeping and Bosnia. But NATO foreign ministers set out clear limits to the wider relationship at a meeting in Istanbul last week, insisting that Russia would not be given any kind of veto over decision taken by the 16-nation alliance.

Top French singer dies

PARIS (AFP) — Marcel Mouloudji, one of France's leading post-war singers, died overnight in a Paris clinic at the age of 71, his family announced Wednesday. Born in Paris the son of an Algerian bricklayer and French mother, Mouloudji, 71, became a well-known figure in Paris' Saint-Germain-des-Près district after World War II and will be remembered for such hits as "Comme Un Petit Coquelicot" (1953), "Deserteur" (1956), and "Ceux qui s'aiment." He also starred in several movies and wrote books.

Robb wins primary, faces North

RICHMOND, Virginia (AFP) — Democratic Senator Charles Robb won his Virginia primary election to set up a battle later this year for reelection against Republican Oliver North, of Iran-contra fame. Sen. Robb secured his place as the Democrat's Senate candidate with 58 per cent of the vote, easily defeating three challengers. The Nov. 8 race for the Senate may not be that easy. Sen. Robb will face Mr. North, who despite his connection to the Iran-contra scandal enjoys considerable support and a deep pocket, and two independent candidates. The independents are former Democratic Virginia Governor Douglas Wilder and former Republican Virginia Attorney General Marshall Coleman, both of them heavyweights in the state. Mr. Wilder was the first elected black governor in the country. In Maine, former two-term Governor Joe Brennan won the Democratic gubernatorial nomination to face former state business regulation commissioner Susan Collins, who won the Republican nomination. Maine Governor John McKernan, Republican, is barred by law from seeking a third consecutive term.

Whitewater hearings set for late July

WASHINGTON (AFP) — The Senate voted along party lines to have the Senate Banking Committee hold limited hearings on the Whitewater affair by July 29. The Democratic proposal, which had been delayed since last week by Republican filibustering, was voted 56-43 by the Senate Tuesday. The hearings will focus on communications between White House officials and banking regulators on the former Arkansas land development investment of President Bill Clinton and his wife, Hillary, and on the suicide almost a year ago of White House counsel and Clinton friend Vincent Foster and his documents on Whitewater. The committee will not probe into the

Whitewater investment itself or its relationship to a failed savings and loan owned by the Clintons' business partner. Republicans were pressing for a fuller investigation, but Democrats argued that it would have interfered with special counsel Robert Fiske's investigation. Majority leader George Mitchell said more comprehensive hearings would be held after Mr. Fiske completes his investigation into the land deal.

Storm leaves 70 dead in China

BEIJING (AFP) — The death toll in southern China's first severe tropical storm this year has risen to 70, with 12 fatalities reported Wednesday in the province of Guangxi. Thirty-seven people were wounded when tropical storm Russ hit the province, which neighbours Guangdong, on the evening of June 8, China News Service reported. Guangdong took the full brunt of the storm, with 58 people dying, 684 injured and 16 still missing Tuesday after winds of up to 100 kilometres (62 miles) an hour lashed the province June 7 and 8 causing some six billion yuan (\$690 million) of damage, according to latest reports.

'Up to 300 dead' in Chechnya fighting

MOSCOW (AFP) — Between 180 and 300 people have been killed in recent fighting between government troops and opposition forces in the separatist Caucasian Republic of Chechnya, opposition leaders said Wednesday. Chechen authorities denied the report, the Interfax News Agency also reported, saying that the death toll was between 10 and 60 at the most. The fighting between the two sides erupted last weekend after Chechen authorities gave orders to "physically eliminate" opposition leader Ruslan Labazanov, opposition leaders told Interfax. The agency said Mr. Labazanov and his supporters managed to flee. Chechnya's beleaguered President Dzhokhar Dudayev declared independence from Russia in 1991 and dissolved parliament last spring, a move that led to mounting opposition. Mr. Dudayev has accused Moscow of manipulating the opposition in an effort to bring the tiny republic back into Russian Federation.

Major aftershock rattles California

LOS ANGELES (R) — An earthquake aftershock measuring 4.1 on the Richter Scale jolted a wide area of southern California Tuesday night, causing scattered power outages but no major damage or injuries. The quake, an aftershock to the devastating magnitude-6.8 Northridge earthquake of Jan. 17, struck at 10:59 p.m. PDT (1:59 a.m. EDT) (0559 GMT) and was centred three miles (five kilometres) east-northeast of San Fernando in the San Fernando Valley, the California Institute of Technology reported. Power was knocked out in parts of the suburbs of Pacoima and Sangus north of Los Angeles, according to broadcast news reports. A hospital in suburban Valencia lost electricity briefly and turned to emergency generators. Local television and radio stations were flooded with calls from panicky residents, but there were no reports of serious damage or injuries.

Italian police launch anti-mafia sweep

ROME (AFP) — Italian police carried out a large-scale operation against the mafia Wednesday, issuing 370 arrest warrants, 117 of them to people already behind bars, authorities announced. They said the operation involved some 2,000 police officers who carried out some 500 searches since Tuesday night and arrested several dozen people, including police officers, some of them members of a special financial squad. The crackdown came after an investigation of several months during which authorities were assisted by mafia turncoats who provided details on organised crime operations in northern Italy.

Tajik deputy defence minister killed

MOSCOW (AFP) — Tajikistan's deputy defence minister, Ramazan Rajabov, and six bodyguards were killed in an ambush Wednesday east of the capital Dushanbe, the Interfax News Agency reported. The agency, quoting military sources, said the ambush took place near the town of Garm, about 150 kilometres east of Dushanbe. No additional details were immediately available.

Opportunity opens up for World Cup outsiders

CHICAGO (R) — The United States, land of opportunity, offers the best opening yet for an outsider to win the World Cup when the finals kick off Friday.

If America is bemused by an unfamiliar sport setting up camp in its backyard and staging a jamboree to rivet the attention of the globe for a month, the rest of the world is confused trying to work out which of the 24 teams will win.

Brazil have a mediocre midfield, the Germans are growing geriatric, Italy are irritatingly inconsistent.

As the traditional towers of soccer strength wobble, smart money is going on outsiders, notably Colombia and Nigeria.

But when parting with cash it is usually wiser to go Dutch and there is no real reason why Dutch fans should not indulge in a little California dreaming between now and the Los Angeles final July 17.

The Netherlands do not belong to that exclusive club of six nations who have won the World Cup — Brazil, Germany, Italy, Argentina, Uruguay and England — in 14 tournaments since the inaugural competition in 1930 but they are among only four others to have reached the final.

They have had to digest the

loss of the injured Marco van Basten and the offended Ruud Gullit who walked out of their World Cup training camp in an apparent fit of pique.

But they still have the power of Ronald Koeman, the industry of Frank Rijkaard and the wiles of Dennis Bergkamp on their side as well as a new crop of talented youngsters.

As proponents of attractive, attacking football, the Netherlands should also benefit from FIFA moves to eliminate the dreary soccer seen at the Italy finals four years ago by banning the tackle from behind and easing the offside law.

So, too, should Brazil and there could be no more romantic finish to the World Cup than samba celebrations. Brazil, as ever, travel to the finals with the huge weight of domestic expectations of a first triumph since 1970.

The defence is solid and Romario and Bebeto form the deadliest striking pair around but their midfield may be the most mediocre Brazil have fielded at the finals unless Rai, such a vital cog in the machine, can find the form which deserted him when he moved to France last year.

Vogts has kept together

almost the entire West German world championship winning side from 1990, though several are beginning to travel down the far side of the hill.

His recall of 34-year-old Rudi Voller showed signs of both panic and a critical goalscoring problem. Andy Brehme, Guido Buchwald and Lothar Matthäus, now back in the sweeper role, are all 33 and close to their best-sell-by date, too.

Vogts might not like to be reminded that Germany have never beaten Italy in competition and that, if both win their groups, they will be on course for a quarter-final showdown in New York where the pizzas will outnumber the biplanes.

He would probably prefer to forget also that no European team have won the trophy outside their own continent and that the oppressive heat of a U.S. summer, with many matches starting in the midday sun, will hardly favour his side.

On paper, Italy have perhaps the best team around but Roberto Baggio, on whose intricate skills so much depends, is looking faded and the side is having difficulty adapting to the meticulous tactics of trainer Arrigo Sacchi.

To seize the outsiders' opportunity, Colombia and Nigeria would need to prove they have the staying power to go with their obvious flair. Both should have a comfortable looking passage into the semifinals if they win their groups.

Orchestrated by Carlos Valderrama in midfield and with Faustino Asprilla causing headaches up front, Colombia have emerged as one of the most exciting teams in the world.

Their 5-0 humbling of Argentina in a World Cup qualifier in Buenos Aires last year was greeted as one of the greatest upsets in soccer history.

Despite a suspect defence, newly crowned African champions Nigeria have the potential to outdo Cameroon, the surprise packets of the 1990 finals when they reached the last eight.

Riven by internal wrangling, Cameroon look unlikely to do so well despite, or because of, the return of the venerable Roger Milla, the age of 42.

Milla seems condemned to become a marginal figure, as may Diego Maradona himself, risking the last vestiges of his reputation in a fourth World Cup for Argentina.



FINALE REHEARSAL: A globe of the Soldier Field in Chicago. The World Cup will world rises during finale of the dress rehearsal begin Friday with world champions playing for the World Cup opening ceremonies at Bolivia (AFP photo)

WORLD CUP BRIEFS

FIFA's frequent flier

FIFA President Joao Havelange, 78, will travel 20,000 kilometres in less than two weeks among the nine venues in use for the first round of the World Cup. Havelange will watch two matches June 23, flying by helicopter between New York and Boston. He will see 15 or the 36 first-round matches and get a look at nearly all the finalists, though he will miss Colombia and the Netherlands. (AFP)

Hidegkuti honoured for sportsmanship

Nandor Hidegkuti, one of the great Hungarian team of the 1950s, has been nominated for the FIFA fair play award for his conduct during his playing career and later as a manager. The national team of Zambia, rebuilt after a plane crash killed nearly the whole squad, was also nominated for their spirit and determination in the wake of the devastating crash. (AFP)

Clean slate after first round

FIFA have reaffirmed their decision that single yellow cards received in the first round of the World Cup will be erased in later stages of the competition. Suspensions from two yellow cards or an expulsion will be carried forward to later matches. (AFP)

Not rattled by Romario

Brazil's Romario has a fearsome reputation, but Cameroon goalkeeper Joseph-Antoine Bell has seen at least one performance in which the Brazilian failed to shine. He was a flop for his Spanish club Barcelona as they lost 4-0 to Milan in the European Cup final. "He's a good player," said Bell, whose side take on Brazil June 24. "I hope he plays against us the way he played in the European final." (AFP)

Russia might not get to stadium

Organisers fear even the Russian team may not make it to the Stanford Stadium in time for their June 20 match against Brazil. The reason is traffic: Said Santa Clara County transportation agency official Bill Capps. "We're expecting wall-to-wall people and wall-to-wall traffic." More than 86,000 fans have tickets for the match and tens of thousands more are expected outside the gates on game day. Fearing major traffic tieups, authorities appealed to the Santa Clara, Calif.-based Russian team to spend the night before the game near Stanford Stadium. Russia refused. "It would be risky to have our players change their beds on the night before the games," explained team manager Nikita Simonyan. He said a police escort would assure the Russian squad gets to the game on time. (AP)

S. Arabia switch hotels, training camps

WASHINGTON (R) — The Saudi Arabian World Cup squad have upset the plans of their local hosts by switching hotels and training camps for their two-week stay in Washington.

The squad were expected to arrive in the Washington area last Saturday and train at the Catonsville Community College at Baltimore, north of the capital. They were due to stay at a nearby Sheraton hotel.

But after an inspection of the pitch at the college they decided to extend their stay at the Stockton College in Pomona, New Jersey, where they have resided since arriving in the United States in May.

"The pitch was not ready," Saudi coach Jorge Solari was quoted as telling the Washington Post. "We sent people to check the area and see what's good for us and it was not ready. That's why we made the decision."

Officials in the Washington World Cup media centre confirmed that the Saudi Arabians would now stay at the Grand Hotel in Georgetown, close to the centre of the capital, after their arrival from New Jersey Thursday. They will train at the Georgetown University.

Brian Farrell, director of special projects at Catonsville, was upset by the Saudi decision.

"We're very disappointed," he said. "We felt the field was in good shape but I don't think that was all of it. We think they probably wanted to be in Washington."

The northern Baltimore area was selected as the Saudi Arabians' base by former coach Leo Benhakker who was replaced by Argentine Solari earlier this year.

The Georgetown University will also be used as a training ground by the Netherlands when they come to Washington to prepare for their opening Group F clash with Saudi Arabia Monday.

New regulations to pose headaches for referees

PARIS (AFP) — Referees will be on trial almost as much as the players at the World Cup.

The men in black will be under extreme pressure because of a controversial new rule that any player who tackles from behind must be sent off.

"I will personally say to all our World Cup referees that anyone who tackles from behind will be shown the red card," says FIFA Secretary General Sept Blatter.

"There can be no doubt a player who attacks another from behind is committing a very grave premeditated foul. That is direct violence which can only be punished by sending him off."

Traditionally, a red card for a professional foul is given only when a scoring opportunity has been denied. But now marching orders will be issued for a tackle from behind wherever it occurs on the pitch.

Blatter explains: "A tackle from behind is as serious as the halfway line as it is in the penalty area."

Any referee who hesitates will be dealt with severely. "I will ask all our referees: 'Are you content to carry out this instruction?' If he is

doubtful, then I strike his name off our lists," he says. Blatter reckons refereeing standards have slumped at recent World Cups.

He cites the case of a serious foul in the last World Cup when all the referees did was to ask the players to shake hands.

"It was a very poor example to the rest of the game," adds Blatter. "Violence cannot be excused under any circumstances."

But German coach Bert Vogts believes the new regulations could be difficult to enforce.

"When is a tackle from behind not a tackle from behind," said Vogts.

"Someone may try to tackle from the side, be beaten for speed and then accidentally and harmlessly foul a player. Of course, a clumsy tackle deserves a free-kick or even a caution. But a sending off would be unfair in this case and could spoil matches."

Clamping down on play-acting is a new regulation which will undoubtedly have more universal appeal.

The new rule stipulates simply that anyone feigning injury will receive a yellow card.

Lovesick Russians hit out at cold-hearted embassy

SANTA CRUZ, California (AFP) — Russia's World Cup footballers hit out at U.S. immigration officials Tuesday for denying them access to their wives.

"This is incredible," said Russian coach Pavel Sadryin. "There appears to have been no understanding. This is a World Cup after all."

Players' wives and fans were still waiting for the U.S. embassy in Moscow to issue visas.

However, Sadryin said there was no trace of any animosity left over from the mutiny which meant Russia had to come here without nine of their best players who wanted the Russian federation to sack Sadryin.

"We left all our problems behind us," he said.

He did not think Brazil, who the Russians play next Monday in San Francisco, would be hurt by their defensive problems.

Brazil have had to replace two of their centre-backs.

Carlos Mozer, who plays for the Portuguese club Benfica, went down with hepatitis B before the team arrived in America and was replaced by Aldair who plays for Roma in Italy.

And on Tuesday the Japanese-based Ronaldo Rodrigues de Jesus was called up to replace injured centre-half Richard Gomes.

Storm halts training

DARTMOUTH, Massachusetts (R) — Bolivia could have done with the witchdoctors who will pip them up for the opening game of the World Cup during training Tuesday.

A thunderstorm forced coach Xabier Askargorta to cut short the session after they had practised for an hour under an incessant downpour.

Bolivian dangers, some dressed as witchdoctors, will perform the "devil's dance" in support of the team in Chicago before Friday's opener against champions Germany.

The South American outsiders were five players short, although star playmaker Marco Etcheverry, still recovering from a serious knee injury in November, did train.

Midfielders Luis Cristaldo, who suffered a groin injury Monday, Milton Melgar and Julio Cesar Baldivieso, defender Carlos Borja and striker William Ramallo are all nursing nagging injuries.

Askargorta said his team were ready to face Germany, but of Etcheverry's progress he added: "He is working hard and playing very well, but we will have to wait until Friday to see if he will play."

Asked whether the presence of U.S. President Bill Clinton, German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Bolivian political leaders at the opening game would affect his team, Askargorta replied: "While it's true that these leaders will be there, I'm sure that when my players are on the field they won't be watching any president."

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2) The former American Embassy warehouse parcel No. (38) block No. (11) with the buildings and constructions thereon situated in Jabal Amman seventh circle, near Al-Waha stores.

Vacant possession of the properties is expected to be provided on or about August 25, 1994.

Information about the properties and instructions for interested buyers may be obtained by delivering a letter of interest to Mr. Joseph Huggins, Counselor for Administration at the American Embassy, Amman, Jordan not later than July 5, 1994.

All letters of interest must be submitted by and in the name of the bidders themselves or their legally authorized representatives (if they are a registered legal entity). Proof of agency may be required from any agent at any time.

The U.S Embassy will not pay any fees, commissions or expenses to real estate agents, brokers or middlemen of any sort or to any persons whoever they may be.

عقارات للبيع

الأمريكية في عمان - الأردن بيع العقارين التاليين:

١ - القطعة رقم (٢٠٥٢) حوض رقم (٣٣) مع الابنية والانشاءات والمعدات والمباني والساحل للسفير الأمريكي والكنائس في جبل عمان ما بين الدوار الاول والثاني مقابل الكلية العلمية الإسلامية.

٢ - القطعة رقم (٣٨) الحوض رقم (١١) مع كامل الابنية والانشاءات والمعدات والمباني والساحل للسفير الأمريكي وسوقا والكنائس في جبل عمان الدوار السابع قرب مكان الواحة.

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Iglesias to sing for World Cup fans

BOSTON — Spanish crooner Julio Iglesias, a former goalkeeper with Real Madrid before injury nipped his career in the bud, will sing for World Cup fans on June 22.

The concert's called "Boston Salutes The World Cup," said a spokeswoman for the host committee. "He's touring the north-east and was the best fit for the concert because he's active in the soccer community," she said when asked why a Spaniard was singing at a venue hosting Nigeria, Bolivia, Greece and Argentina. So will the soulful singer be kicking a few soccer balls around just for old times' sake? "Not that I know of," the spokeswoman replied.

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Sampras' 1st Wimbledon rival may be no pushover

LONDON (R) — If anyone believes Jared Palmer will be an easier opponent for titleholder Pete Sampras in Wimbledon's first round next week than Todd Martin was in the Queen's Club final Sunday, they should ask Martin what he thinks.

Martin, who defeated Sampras 7-6 Sunday, lost twice to Palmer in three days at two successive U.S. tournaments just five weeks ago.

Though both were on clay, the manner of Palmer's twin wins over the world number nine — and the Wimbledon sixth seed — made the tennis world sit up and take notice.

Quite apart from how he played, Palmer impressed Martin with how he went about it.

"There are not that many people I'd like to see do as well as Jared. He conducts himself as well as anybody on court, which I like to see," Martin said after the second of two defeats, by 6-7 6-4 in the opening round at

Coral Springs, Florida. Palmer, a 22-year-old American who like Sampras lives in Tampa, Florida, had beaten Martin 6-4 7-6 at Pinehurst, North Carolina, two days earlier to win the first title of his pro career.

"That was also my first final and that's really positive," he said afterwards.

"Hopefully I've gained a lot of experience this week in the bigger pressure situations that I'll see down the road."

A tall (1.91 metres), powerful righthander, Martin won the prestigious U.S. collegiate (NCAA) title in 1991 when he was a student at Stanford University in California.

He played his first Wimbledon last year and in his first match beat South African Grant Stafford, who two weeks earlier had upset Sampras in the first round at Queen's.

Then he lost in the second round to Russian Andrei Olhovskiy.

Even though his victories

over Martin were on a surface far removed from the grass of Wimbledon, Palmer was not afraid to volley and is regarded as having a good game for grass.

"He has a big serve and he can volley," a spokesman for the Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) said Tuesday.

Surprisingly, Palmer has opted not to play the warmup tournaments in Britain ahead of Wimbledon. He returned home after a second round defeat in the French Open late last month.

"We assume he is at home practicing — on grass," the ATP spokesman said.

While the world at large is only just getting to know Palmer, Sampras is familiar enough with him, having played doubles with Palmer when they were teenagers.

Still, Sampras should survive for a second round match with another American, richiey Reneberg, and should not have a lot to worry about until the fourth round.



Pete Sampras

There he could face Russian clay court exponent and 15th seed Yevgeny Kafelnikov, if the Russian gets that far.

French Open champion Sergi Bruguera or ex-champion Michael Chang could await him in the quarters with two-times champion Stefan Edberg opposite him in the semis, though the third-seeded Swede also has Martin, 1992 champion Andre Agassi and tall Swiss Marc Rosset in his section of the draw.

Tottenham stunned by record fine, cup ban, points penalty

LONDON (R) — Stunned Tottenham were reeling Tuesday after the premier league club received some of the most spectacular punishment ever handed down in the history of British soccer.

The English Football Association (F.A.) fined Tottenham a record £600,000 (\$912,000) over irregular payments to players in the 1980s.

They were also banned from the 1994-95 F.A. Cup and had 12 points deducted from the start of the next premier league season.

One big firm of bookmakers immediately extended the odds against Tottenham winning the league from 50-1 to 250-1.

Short of relegating the famous club to the English first division, the penalties could scarcely have been more severe.

A ban from the F.A. Cup, which they have won a joint record eight times, is potentially a massive financial

blow.

Starting the league on minus 12 points immediately places Tottenham at a huge disadvantage. It could be several weeks into the season before the club even moves into a plus situation.

With four clubs going down next season for the first time instead of the usual three, Tottenham virtually start favourites for relegation.

The penalties were imposed by a special F.A. commission after an investigation into allegations that between 1985 and 1989 Tottenham made interest-free loans to players amounting to over £400,000 (\$600,000).

Although not illegal because they were declared for tax, the payments were in breach of the premier league rules.

In all there were more than 40 charges of financial irregularities involving 15 or 16 players, including England midfielder Paul Gascoigne,

Gary Mabbutt and Terry Fenwick.

Alan Sugar, wealthy computer entrepreneur and chairman of the club, had argued for more than six hours Tuesday that Tottenham should not be held responsible for matters beyond the control of the present management.

Sugar pulled the London club back from financial crisis in a 1991 buy-out together with former Tottenham star Terry Venables, now the England manager, although the two men have since split amid a bitter court battle.

Sugar said after Tuesday's hearing: "I was always brought up to believe honesty is the best policy, and have followed that throughout my career."

"The punishment dished out today is a bitter pill to swallow if you adopt that policy as I have done."

A club spokesman said: "Alan Sugar and the board of Spurs together with their leg-

al representatives have been shocked at the heavy penalties handed down by the F.A. commission."

He added: "It is worth noting that Spurs provided all the information on the offences, all of which took place before Alan Sugar took control, voluntarily."

"Without this action, which Spurs took in a spirit of openness and honesty, there could not have been an F.A. commission at all and therefore no punishment."

But the commission still decided to impose a record fine and a crippling pre-season handicap on a club which won the F.A. Cup in 1991, its last major honour.

Tottenham only just escaped relegation from the premier league last season, finishing three points above the danger zone. A good run in this season's F.A. Cup with the possibility of a place in Europe would have been worth millions of pounds.

The U.S. hit by Brazilian World Cup media frenzy

SAN JOSE, California (R) — When a player is injured during a soccer match in Brazil, the first person to reach him is often a radio reporter who shows a microphone in his face and broadcasts his grunts and groans live on the air.

Listeners can also savour players swearing and shouting at each other when a fight breaks out and disgruntled stars cursing their coach when they are substituted during a game.

In Brazil, players are interviewed as they warm up on the pitch before a game, as they come off at halftime and even when they are taking a shower afterwards.

Reporters stand behind the goal and at the slightest sign of trouble run on to the pitch to register the drama.

But the methods of the Brazilian media, and the radio reporters especially, have led to confusion and chaos in the United States, where around 400 Brazilian journalists are covering the fortunes of their team in the World Cup.

U.S. authorities may be well prepared for earthquakes and other calamities. But they have so far proved incapable of meeting the demands of the Brazilian media, who have left in their wake a trail of shattered press officers.

The spokesman at last week's Brazil-Honduras game in San Diego apologised for the behaviour of Brazilian radio reporters after plans for a post-match briefing were wrecked.

Organisers had set up a podium for interviewers and arranged neat rows of seats for reporters. It was to be the usual routine — one question at a time.

But as soon as Brazil coach Carlos Alberto Parreira appeared, dozens of radio reporters barged to the front, thrust cellular phones and tape recorders in front of him and asked questions all at the same time. American journalists sat in their seats shaking their heads.

The Brazilians were then told after Sunday's game with El Salvador they would be allowed to interview players by the dressing room, but fighting broke out when security guards refused to allow journalists near the players.

Reporters and security staff exchanged punches and kicks, some people had shirts torn and other journalists hurled anti-American abuse at guards in the ensuing melee.

A dozen police officers then forced their way through and dressed a cordon around the dressing room door.

"This is the sort of violent, brutal police you expect in Brazil," said Marcio Guedes of D Dia, a Rio De Janeiro daily.

The next day some 30 journalists stormed the Samaritan Hospital near San Jose to report the latest on an injury to defender Ricardo Gomes.

Organisers do not seem to have learned from last year's U.S. Cup tournament.

Although touching interviews were not allowed,

several radio reporters beat the ban by obtaining photographers' credentials and then smuggling cell phones onto the pitch.

Reporters say they accept they will not be given as much freedom during the World Cup as they get back home — touchline interviews will be strictly prohibited — but they insist on the sacred post-match grilling of players.

"In Brazil, I have interviewed players as they celebrate goals and goalkeepers as they organise the wall at a free kick," said Deni Menezes of Radio Globo.

"The players are used to it and I have a good relationship with them."

"I won't be able to do that here but I'm not worried."

Wanderley Rizzo of Radio Jovem Panam added: "Yes, I admit we are aggressive. But we have to be. We are live and the Brazilian people want to hear what the players and what Parreira are thinking."

Yet not all Brazilians agree.

Defender Ricardo Rocha was livid when a group of reporters followed him during an evening on "teletext".

Newspaper reporters look on their broadcasting colleagues as uncouth, intrusive and aggressive.

They all have huge coverage requirements.

Newspapers have been devoting three to four full pages to the Brazil team daily for the last three weeks — even though their first World Cup game is not until June 20.

Globo Television has been giving up to 30 minutes' nightly coverage of Brazil training sessions on its main evening news.

Lalas looking ahead

MISSION VIEJO, California (AFP) — U.S. defender Alexi Lalas is on the auction block.

The red-haired, mustachioed 23-year-old has been under contract to the U.S. national team at its centre in Mission Viejo, but he would like nothing better than to catch the eye of an overseas talent scout during the World Cup.

"I'd love to play overseas," he said. "I'd play anywhere. If somebody wants to pay me to play soccer, I'll go anywhere."

He said he had discussed the possibilities with the U.S. players who work abroad, including South African-born striker Roy Wegerle of Coventry and John Harkes of Derby.

"They talk about how soccer is ingrained in the culture there. I'd love that," he said. "I'd love to go for a league championship or a cup. I think I would thrive in that environment."

Lalas, who has scored five goals since he joined the national team 10 months ago, has gained quite a following in the United States.

His off-beat style, and his part-time profession as a guitarist with the rock band Gypsies, make him a made-to-measure heartthrob.

"It's a tremendous feeling when people recognise you and want to take a picture with you," he said. "But I have a hard time understanding it."

Team captain and goalkeeper Tony Meola, a veteran of the 1990 World Cup side, said he had never such a phenomenon with the U.S. team.

Battle for Asia's first World Cup relaunched

CHICAGO, Illinois (AFP) — Japan and Korea boosted their media campaigns for the 2002 World Cup side by side here Tuesday with fighting tactics.

Both Asian countries opened exhibitions right next to each other at the Sheraton Hotel to give themselves the perfect platforms for worldwide exposure.

Though FIFA boss Joao Havelange has been quoted as favouring Japan, Korea's director general of public relations Park Seung-Kook was quick to refute this.

"I think Havelange is right in the middle," said Park. "He is the president of FIFA and I think he is just as much for us as for them."

Korea's bidding committee for the first World Cup next century was only formed Jan. 18, while Japan's efforts have already spanned three years.

"It's not too late for us," Park added. "We have a strong case because we have qualified for the last three World Cups."

South Korea were the most fortunate of all the qualifiers for this World Cup. Iraq equalised against Japan in the last 10 seconds of the final Asia qualifying group match to book South Korea's tickets.

"Of course, our qualification was very important. But whatever had happened, we

still have the highest quality of football in Asia," Park said.

Chung Mong-Joon, who was elected FIFA vice-president at the Asian Football Confederation congress in Kuala Lumpur last month, will visit the exhibition.

Japanese Football Association Vice-President Saburo Kawabuchi admitted they had been unsettled by Korea's late entry.

"It was a big surprise," Kawabuchi said.

He believed it was very important for Japan to become the first Asian nation to host the World Cup. "Japan are already a very strong economic power," he said.

The world under-17 championship from Aug. 21 to Sept. 4 will give Japan a dress rehearsal of a world-wide event, and add further credibility to their bid, already enhanced by the professional J-League.

The league drew a total of 3,235,750 spectators — an average of 17,960 per match — in its first season.

"I think we will win the race," added a confident Kawabuchi.

Japan's exhibition continues in Chicago till Friday, before switching to the hub of the World Cup operation in Los Angeles.

Riot police called in to quell post-game troubles

VANCOUVER (AFP) —

Riot police firing tear gas stormed into crowds of angry Vancouver ice hockey fans late Tuesday as thousands swarmed into the streets following the defeat of the Vancouver Canucks by the New York Rangers in the Stanley Cup ice hockey final.

The troubles were confined largely to a downtown area when drunken fans, apparently mainly teenagers, began shattering shop windows and looting.

Some three hours earlier, police reported it was largely quiet in the downtown area with most of the fans dispersing peacefully after the Canucks' 3-2 loss against the Rangers in New York.

But then the crowds started growing again and fans began pouring out of bars.

Police said they were forced to move in when one of their officers, not equipped with riot gear, became trapped in the middle of one boisterous group.

The officers had been trying to get an ambulance to a youth who had fallen badly while attempting to cross the intersection of Robson and Thurlow streets by balancing on overhead electric trolley lines.

As the scene became hasty, police used pepper spray and

teargas in efforts to disperse the crowds.

Police appeared ill-prepared for the massive turnout, and police radio dispatchers were heard warning officers not to enter the crowds to break up fights unless they had adequate back-up.

At the Coliseum, home of the Canucks where about 9,000 fans watched their team lose on a giant television screen, some fans overturned an official Canucks' car, then flipped it back on to its wheels, put in neutral and allowed it to drift across four lanes of traffic.

Miraculously, nobody was injured.

The car eventually came to a halt when it crashed into a parked vehicle.

There were several fist-fights among some sections of the crowd.

Most shopkeepers, wary of rioting and looting following last year's hysteria in Montreal when the Canadiens beat the Los Angeles Kings to win the Stanley Cup, had boarded their windows and removed anything of value from the storefronts.

Unconfirmed reports say at least one police officer was injured by a broken bottle and several people suffered from cuts and from the effects of teargas.

Police say there were several arrests.

GOREN BRIDGE

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THAT EXTRA EDGE

Neither vulnerable. West deals.

NORTH
♠ K Q 8
♥ 8
♦ 7 5 2
♣ Q 8 6 5 4

WEST
♠ 9 3 2
♥ 6 5 2
♦ A K 3
♣ K J 7

EAST
♠ 10
♥ Q J 7 4 3
♦ J 10 6
♣ A 10 9 2

SOUTH
♠ A J 7 6 4 3
♥ A K 10 9
♦ Q 4
♣ 3

The bidding:
West North East South
Pass Pass Pass 1 ♠
Pass 2 ♠ Pass 4 ♠
Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♠

Some hidden chances are easy to spot. Others require extensive excavation. On this hand there are actually two additional possibilities. Can you discover both? Which is the better of the two?

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PHIL DELPHIA		PLAZA		CONCORD		AMMOUN THEATRE		Nabil Al Mashini Theatre	
Tom Cruise & Holly Hunter in The Firm		Faouq Al Fishawi/Fifi Abdó in The Night of Murder (ARABIC)		CONCORD '1' LOVER BOY Shows: 12:30, 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30 CONCORD '2' THE GETAWAY Shows: 12:30, 3:45, 6:00, 8:15, 10:15		Soon the new play!!!		Today & Everyday Abu Awwad in social comedy "PUNCTURED BAG"	
Shows: 12:30, 3:30, 6:15, 9:00		Shows: 12:30, 3:15, 5:00, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30						Present their play: WHAT A PEACE! (Salam Ya Salam) Daily at 8:30 p.m. The theatre is closed on Tuesday.	

NEWS IN BRIEF

Israeli support falling for self-rule

TEL AVIV (AFP) — A majority of Israelis still back the autonomy agreement but the percentage has fallen from 62 last September to 54 per cent today, according to an opinion poll published Wednesday. The Israel Institute of Applied Social Research found that only 41 per cent support the extension of autonomy beyond the areas of Gaza and Jericho. Fifty per cent backed the idea in September when the self-rule deal was signed. The June 1-2 findings were part of a monthly telephone survey the institute has conducted among the Jewish population since the eve of the autonomy deal last Sept. 13. Reluctance to concede more occupied territory in exchange for peace has changed little over the months. About one-third would return nothing of the West Bank, 56 per cent nothing of the Golan Heights and 59 per cent nothing of the Jordan Valley. A majority of 57 per cent opposed further Jewish settlement, but only 35 per cent would remove settlers already living in the occupied territories. Only 23 per cent said the Palestine Liberation Organisation could be relied upon to honour agreements, compared with 52 per cent in September. The institute questioned 513 people for the sixth poll in the series which came shortly after PLO leader Yasser Arafat called for a holy war to liberate Jerusalem.

Israeli jets terrorise Bekaa residents

BAALBEK (AFP) — Israeli warplanes carried out mock raids over the Bekaa Valley at dawn Wednesday sending some people in this town rushing to shelters, police said. Syrian soldiers and pro-Iranian Hezbollah guerrillas drove off the planes with anti-aircraft fire but failed to shoot any down, police said. For about 10 minutes fighter-jets flew low over the villages of Buday, Iant, and Magne which form a triangle northwest of the town of Baalbek while Israeli helicopters served as cover, they added. Panic gripped Baalbek where several families among the town's 75,000-strong population rushed to shelters, correspondents said.

U.S. signs 'anti-terror' accord with Israel

TEL AVIV (AFP) — Israel and the United States have signed an agreement on technological cooperation in the fight against terrorism, government officials said Wednesday. The accord, said to be the first of its kind, envisages joint development of new anti-terrorism methods at a shared cost of \$20 million. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's adviser General Yigal Pressler signed for Israel in Washington on Tuesday, the officials said. They would not give further details.

U.N. experts travel to Iraq

MANAMA (AFP) — A nine-member team of U.N. experts on ballistic missiles travelled to Iraq on Tuesday to help set up a system of long-term monitoring of the country's disarmament, a U.N. spokesman here said. The mission led by Patricia Palanca of France was to "discuss unresolved issues about the Iraqi missile programmes and the future long-term monitoring system to be implemented in the missile sites." They will spend four to five days in Iraq, the spokesman said at the Manama headquarters of the U.N. Special Commission in charge of dismantling Iraq's U.N. resolutions adopted after the 1991 Gulf war. Another team of 28 missile experts has been in Iraq since Friday on a two-week mission.

Morocco rejects OAU observers in Sahara

AGADIR (AFP) — Morocco refused to accept observers from the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) as monitors of the registration of voters for a United Nations self-determination referendum in Western Sahara. Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Abdul Latif Filali told parliament on Tuesday night Morocco "cannot have any contacts with (the OAU) which cannot take part in the process insofar as it has accepted the mercenaries in its bosom." Morocco describes as mercenaries Polisario guerrillas who have been fighting for independence of the former Spanish colony since 1976. Morocco walked out of the OAU in November 1984 when it accepted as a member state the self-styled Saharan democratic republic proclaimed by the Polisario in February 1976. Mr. Filali said he had received a letter this week from U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Ghali informing him that he had named two OAU representatives to supervise the voting process. He added that the Moroccan government had replied that the proposal was unacceptable.

Convicted murderer executed, TV rights denied

RALEIGH, North Carolina (AFP) — A convicted murderer was executed in North Carolina's gas chamber early Wednesday, hours after the Supreme Court rejected his last-minute appeal and a request to televise the execution. Talk show host Phil Donahue had wanted to televise David Lawson's execution to allow the public to decide on the morality of capital punishment. The court, without comment, backed the state's argument that taping the execution would have made a circus out of it. Lawson, 38, was sentenced to death for shooting a pleading man in the back of the head after breaking into his home in 1980 in a robbery. The victim's father was also shot in the head but survived. During his trial in 1981, Lawson said he regretted not having killed the father. The U.S. Supreme Court on Tuesday rejected arguments that the gas chamber was cruel and unusual punishment. The last time North Carolina used the device was in 1961. Lawson could have opted to die by lethal injection but refused to choose, leaving state officials no alternative but to send him to the gas chamber.

Russian spy service 'still among the best'

MOSCOW (R) — Russia's foreign intelligence service remains one of the best in the world, along with the spy services of Israel, Britain and the United States, a top intelligence official said on Tuesday. Itar-TASS news agency quoted Vyacheslav Trubnikov, deputy director of the Russian foreign intelligence service, as saying that recent rebores and financial problems had done nothing to dent morale. "I am sure that had our 'competitors' faced the same conditions as those faced by Russian intelligence hardly any of them would have tolerated it," he said. "But our men serve and they will continue to serve." Mr. Trubnikov did not rank the world's top four spy services in order. But he said they were Israel's Mossad, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the British Secret Service, as well as Russian intelligence, successor to the feared KGB. Russia's intelligence work was currently concentrated on monitoring and assessing threats to Russian national interests. "Hot spots" close to the Russian border were currently the biggest problem.

Police detain 26 in Piat murder

MARSEILLE (AFP) — French police detained 26 suspected members of the Riviera underworld early Wednesday in connection with investigations into the murder of conservative deputy and anti-corruption campaigner Yann Piat, police said. The swoop targeted suspected associates of Epifanio Perifolo and Denis Labadie, who have been in jail since March 3 on charges of carrying out the Feb. 25 slaying of Piat, they said. Mr. Perifolo, a 29-year-old restaurant owner, and Mr. Labadie, a 27-year-old municipal employee, have denied involvement in the murder. Initial reports said 30 persons had been detained. Police said the suspects included delinquents and restaurant and bar owners from Toulon and Hyeres in southeastern France.

Majali: Third party behind Jordan-Syria uneasiness

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Abdul Salam Majali said in published comments Wednesday a third party which he did not name was behind the current uneasiness between Jordan and Syria. Dr. Majali stressed that the Kingdom was firm on its quest for a comprehensive peace and opposes separate agreements.

"I believe a third party is behind the present situation in the relations between Jordan and Syria, one that must have felt unhappy with the close ties between the two countries and is trying to confuse or damage the relationship," said Dr. Majali in an interview published in the Jordanian Daily Al Aswaq and the Sharjah-based Gulf newspaper.

"Jordan believes in comprehensive peace and opposes any separate treaties with Israel and believes in coordination with the other Arab parties," the prime minister was quoted as saying.

But, he added, everyone should admit that "progress along one track could run at the same pace with the other

which will meet in the presence of King Hussein in Washington to further bolster relations and solve outstanding issues.

"What is to be discussed at this stage is the whole Middle East file since this is a fundamental issue," Dr. Majali said.

"Also there is the question of the Jordanian economy, American aid to Jordan and the Kingdom's foreign debts," he added.

Dr. Majali estimated Jordan's debts to the U.S. at not less than \$1 billion.

On U.S. aid to Jordan he said: "We need to re-examine this topic, especially as we are going through a critical economic stage."

Asked whether Jordan planned to present specific economic requests to the U.S. administration, Dr. Majali said "We plan to discuss a range of subjects and we of course have huge projects that require tackling."

"We also have issues related to the security forces that require continued help from the United States because we believe that protecting peace is no less important

than protecting the nation."

Asked whether the recent agreement reached in line with the Jordanian-Israeli common agenda could help prompt the U.S. administration to resume aid to Jordan, he said Jordan hoped this would happen.

"Once peace is achieved, the situation would become more critical because people would be expecting their aspirations for better life to come true and this cannot happen without a strong economy," Dr. Majali said.

He described a proposal for a Red Sea canal as a dream and part of the "peace vision," and said it will take time for a feasibility study of the project.

Dr. Majali said he had no knowledge about a reported U.S. proposal for a meeting between President Clinton, King Hussein and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Asked whether he had put forth an idea for "rescheduling" inter-Arab differences, Dr. Majali said he did not float the idea officially.

"But I advocate this idea openly and I appreciate the



Abdul Salam Al Majali

media which promotes it because, in my view, there is no other way to end the differences which we all admit exist," Dr. Majali said.

"We should admit that problems exist among Arab states and decide to solve them in 10 years with a three-year grace period during which differences should be shelved."

Pressed to say whether any other way existed for solving the differences, the prime minister said: "If we open the file of Arab differences we would be at one another's throats. Therefore we should put off any discussion of the matter and seek points of agreement."

World Bank presents annual report and assessment of Jordan

By P.V. Vivekananda
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — An insight into the World Bank's assessment of Jordan's economic performance and the measures that it expects the Kingdom to adopt under the recovery and restructuring programme launched in 1989 is expected to be presented today at a gathering organised by the international body.

The main theme of the meeting that is attended by senior World Bank officials, Jordanian ministers and economists is the presentation of the World Development Report which this year focuses on infrastructure issues on the global level.

After the formal presentation of the report, a special session will be held to explain "the application of the findings of the report on Jordan," said Jeanne Yamine of the external affairs unit of the World Bank.

Ms. Yamine said that the special session would in the form of a debate where senior World Bank officials would be answering questions along with Jordanian officials.

Attending today's presentation will be the World Bank's Ram Chopra, director of the Middle East Division, and Alistair McAnis, chief of the Infrastructure Department of the Middle East Division.

Representing the Jordanian government will be Boulos Keffayak of the Ministry of Planning. The debate will be moderated

by Bassem Saket, a noted expert on the Kingdom's economy and former minister.

The World Bank, in coordination with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the economic watchdog of the United Nations, is closely involved in reforming some sectors of the Jordanian economy seen as plagued by ineffective policies regarding cost, followed by the transport sector.

Jordan is expected to receive up to \$180 million in World Bank assistance in three years to help the Kingdom's development and reform project and thus indirectly help its balance of payments.

The World Bank is the main force behind organising donor conferences which have been extending assistance to Jordan to help it adjust the deficit in the balance of payments.

Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) figures show that Jordan owes JD 53.9 million and JD 525.5 million to other U.N. or international development agencies such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Agency.

The bulk of these credits was extended to Jordan to help development projects.

Although the World Bank would like to focus on the specific theme of infrastructure during today's 9.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m. presentation at the Intercontinental Hotel, ques-

tions related to the overall performance of the Jordanian economy and how it matches the requirements of the country as well as how far it is compatible with international trends are expected to be raised, if not answered.

The World Development Report, which selects one specific aspect of development to focus on every year (the 1993 theme was health), is compiled after close studies on the field in various countries. Coupled with their firsthand experience of working in Jordan, World Bank experts, some of whom residents here, are seen as some of the best judges of the Kingdom's economic course.

The World Bank report is expected to focus on how investment in infrastructure could benefit overall economic growth in terms of production diversification and expanded trade.

It will also assess the level of cost-effective infrastructure building and maintenance in developing countries; a theme that is directly related to Jordan's efforts to cope with the sudden rise in its population in the wake of the Gulf crisis when more than 300,000 expatriates came home from Kuwait.

The World Bank is extending \$80 million — with a matching loan from the Japanese government — to help revamp and expand the Kingdom's energy sector and is also considering a credit of a similar amount to help reform the water and transport sectors. The loans are, however, coupled with suggested

changes in the basic approach and pricing policies of the state-run institutions that deal with the sectors.

Economic experts and senior officials directly concerned with reform point out that the prices of water being supplied to the agricultural sector do not reflect the actual processing and distribution costs.

"As long as the farmers are assured of enough water supplies at cheap prices, there is no reason why they should try to avoid waste of water," said an expert. "The state cannot and should not continue to subsidise them."

"Realistic prices will join them into seeking and adopting means to improve production to make up for the difference they will be paying for their water needs," noted the expert, who preferred not to be identified.

That philosophy should be applied in all sectors where cost-effective policies are not yet adopted and practised, the expert said.

"Jordan is not an isolated area," said the expert. "Internal considerations discourage many countries from applying dramatic changes to subsidised sectors."

"But there is a growing feeling that the situation should not be allowed to continue and that people should be encouraged to develop their own initiatives and bring their contribution to the national economy rather than being a burden on the state."

Israel, Vatican announce full ties

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israel and the Vatican established full diplomatic relations at ambassador level on Wednesday, after years of negotiations and centuries of deep mistrust between Jews and Christians.

The announcement came in a joint protocol following the fundamental "agreement" of last Dec. 30 which launched relations between the two states with a pledge to fight anti-Semitism.

"The Holy See and the State of Israel... agree to establish full diplomatic relations which will take effect the 15th of June 1994," the protocol said.

Rabbi David Rosen, one of Israel's top negotiators with the Holy See, told a press conference that the opening of full ties was "a very historic event" which went beyond the agreement between two states.

It would be of "great consequence" for the Jewish world as a whole and for the fight against anti-Semitism. He noted that the process could be traced back to 1965 when the Vatican II council approved the *Nostra aetate* (In our Era) document which removed the accusation that the Jews had killed Jesus.

However, differences remain over the future of Jerusalem.

Israel did not "acknowledge" the Vatican's position for international guarantees for the Holy City, Deputy Foreign Minister Yossi Beilin said.

Jerusalem would remain united under Israeli "sovereignty and with one municipality," Beilin stressed. However, a solution would be found to satisfy the Palestinians.

"There is an interest by the Holy See to be part of the religious solution for Jerusalem when this issue is on the agenda for the permanent solution," Mr. Beilin said.

"When we speak about the holy places in Jerusalem, it will not be (with) the Palestinians only. It will be with the representatives of all the other religions," he told a news conference.

Mr. Beilin said he had discussed on Tuesday with the Vatican's special representative to Israel the question of the Holy See's future involvement in the issue.

"Until there was a real normalisation with the state of Israel there was always a question mark over how genuine and complete that revolution (begun in 1957) really was," said Rabbi Rosen.

"There were many sceptics who said that it would be very difficult if perhaps maybe even impossible to have full diplomatic relations with the Vatican as long as we don't have comprehensive peace in

(Continued on page 5)

UAE vows to track down more BCCI officials

ABU DHABI (AFP) — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) vowed Wednesday to track down more wrongdoers in the Bank of Credit and Commerce (BCCI) scandal, a day after a court here sentenced a dozen former bank executives to jail.

Attorney General Mohammed Al Dahiri also said UAE authorities would soon ask Interpol to arrest the Pakistani founder of BCCI, Azhar Hassan Abedi, sentenced in absentia on Tuesday by a court in Abu Dhabi to 14 years in prison.

Mr. Dahiri told reporters they were investigating cases against seven other former BCCI executives, mostly Pakistanis, whom he said were released last year but barred from leaving the UAE after they found no evidence against them in charges involving fraud and other offences.

"We are now discussing reports by international experts about those persons. We hope we will soon complete investigation of cases involving other executives in the Bank of Credit and Commerce International who were involved in criminal

activities along with those convicted yesterday whether they are inside the UAE or outside it," he said.

An Abu Dhabi criminal court on Tuesday sentenced 12 BCCI executives to between three and 14 years in prison for charges involving fraud, forgery, dissipation of funds and irregular allocation of dividends. BCCI chief executive Mohammed Swaleh Naqvi received the stiffest sentence.

The defendants were also ordered to pay around \$8.7 billion in damages to UAE President Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahayan and other owners of BCCI, which was shut down worldwide in July 1991 for allegations of massive fraud and ordered liquidated a year later.

Mr. Dahiri said they would soon write to Interpol asking it to extradite Mr. Abedi and another absent defendant, Ebrahim Ali Akbar, who was sentenced by the Abu Dhabi court to three years in jail.

Mr. Akbar, former BCCI treasurer, was sentenced to six years in prison by a British court last September on

charges related to the BCCI scandal while Mr. Abedi, 70, has been living in his home town of Lahore since he suffered a stroke three years ago.

"We will ask Interpol to arrest the two and bring them to the UAE so we will carry out the sentences against them," he said.

He said Mr. Naqvi could be brought back from the United States, where he was extradited last month to stand trial in charges related to the BCCI scandal. Mr. Naqvi, 58, was sentenced in Abu Dhabi for 14 years on nine charges.

"There is an agreement with the U.S. Justice Department to return Naqvi to serve his jail term after they finish with him there," he said.

The verdict against the 12 BCCI men on Tuesday came after seven months of hearings of the biggest financial scandal in modern history. One former executive, Iqbal Ahmad Rizvi, who has been freed on bail for health reasons, was released after he was found not guilty.

Abu Dhabi, which owned 77 per cent of BCCI, has filed

a civil claim against the defendants seeking \$10.2 billion in damages. It was not immediately clear if it will appeal.

"We are now studying the sentence in the civil case and will decide what to do," said Najib Hosni, a lawyer for the civil claimants.

Mr. Dahiri said the seven defendants who were sentenced for three years were still in jail although their lawyers have requested their release on the grounds they have spent their specified prison terms.

According to the lawyers, the defendants, who have been in detention since September 1991, have exceeded their jail term on the grounds that one year in prison is nine months according to UAE laws.

"We in the prosecution consider one year in jail as one year. But it is to the interior minister to decide whether to make it nine months," Mr. Dahiri said. "Another thing is that the civil claimants can ask the court to keep those defendants in prison if they fail to pay the damages."

COLUMN

Princess Anne praised for 20-year-old outfit

LONDON (R) — A British tabloid which is a frequent critic of the royal family congratulated Princess Anne for her thrift after she was spotted wearing an outfit from her 1970s wardrobe. The Sun newspaper said the 43-year-old princess, who shuns the high-fashion glamour of other female royals, pulled a 20-year-old linen coat out of mothballs for a ceremony to commemorate the allied D-Day landings in France. The newspaper ran photographs of a youthful Princess Anne in 1974 and in Normandy last week. Rather than attacking Princess Anne's lack of interest in couture, it congratulated her on inheriting an "amazing gift for thrift" from her mother Queen Elizabeth. Popular legend has it that the queen hates waste and has heads cut off her old gowns for recycling in new outfits. Princess Anne showed similar tendencies at her wedding to second husband Tim Laurence in 1992 when, rather than buying a new gown, she used a silk suit already in her wardrobe. Despite her bowdler image, the princess has become a respected member of the royal family and was reported this week to be destined for greater glory as a surrogate queen consort to her brother Prince Charles, in place of his estranged wife Princess Diana. In the past, Princess Diana has been both rebuked by the popular press for wearing outfits more than once and criticised for spending large sums of her husband's money on clothes and beauty treatments. Buckingham Palace has denied reports that bestowal of Britain's Order of the Garter on Princess Anne, the Princess Royal, was a sign she was being groomed as consort for Prince Charles when he becomes king. Princess Anne, 43, received Britain's highest order of chivalry from her mother Queen Elizabeth II in a sumptuous Elizabethan ceremony in the Throne Room of Windsor Castle Monday.

One Siamese twin dies after separation

PRETORIA (AFP) — One Siamese twin died early Wednesday after a marathon operation to separate the two girls, who were joined at the back of the head, a spokesman for the Garankuwa hospital near here said. Nthabiseng Makwaba died in the intensive care unit after the successful 12-hour separation operation, but her sister, Mahletse, was doing well, the spokesman said. The two nine-month old girls were joined at the head and the most tricky part of the operation was severing a shared brain blood vessel. The twins' body temperature was cooled down to about 15 degrees Celsius and their body functions ceased for 45 minutes while the blood vessel was severed. The separation was successfully completed at just before 11 p.m. (2100 GMT) Tuesday, but Nthabiseng died around 4 a.m. (0200 GMT) Wednesday. Nthabiseng had apparently died from a congenital heart problem, rather than problems associated with the separation, the spokesman said. The 25 doctors who performed the procedure were headed by U.S. neurosurgeon Benjamin Carson of Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, Maryland, and Dr. Sam Mokgo-kong of the Medical University of South Africa.

Chinese, French scientists win cancer prize

WASHINGTON (AFP) — Two scientists from China and France have won a \$100,000 cancer prize by creating a therapy to fight a deadly form of leukemia, said the General Motors Cancer Research Foundation Tuesday. Wang Zhen-Yi from China and Laurent Degos of France used retinoic acid, a chemical derivative of vitamin A, to create long-lasting remissions to patients with acute promyelocytic leukemia. The therapy, developed by the two scientists, who have been collaborating since 1985, enters the cell to correct a genetic defect within them that causes the cancer.

مجلس أمناء

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MISSION VIEJO, Calif. (AP) — The final banners are hung. The final goals are driven in. Nearly six years after it was awarded to the United States, the World Cup arrives in America Friday. Fifty-two games will be played in nine cities over 31 days by 24 teams to decide the world's soccer champion. Stadiums will be filled and about 3.65 million tickets were to be sold for the quadrennial tournament, breaking almost all World Cup attendance records. But it still remains to be seen if this event will achieve its purpose — to finally establish the world's most popular sport in the United States. "I think by the end of the tournament the United States will know about the World Cup," Alan Rothenberg, head of the U.S. organising committee, said last week. Opinion polls thus far paint a far different picture. Most show just one-quarter to one-third of Americans surveyed realise the tournament is being played in the United States this summer. "I think we're making incredible progress," Rothenberg said. "The last poll said 20 per cent. Now it's 31 per cent. That's a 50 per cent increase." Teams have been in the United States since May 17, when Saudi Arabia became the first to arrive. The last due in was Germany, which arrived Monday.

The Germans, the defending champion, opens the tournament Friday afternoon at Soldier Field, with pre-game entertainment scheduled to include American pop singers Diana Ross, Daryl Hall, Jon Secada and sounds of blackness, and the crowd scheduled to include U.S. President Bill Clinton and German Chancellor Helmut Kohl. The United States, which has not advanced past the first round since 1930, opens against Switzerland the next morning at the Pontiac Silverdome in the first indoor game in World Cup history. No host has failed to advance to the second round in 14 previous World Cups. "If we play at the top of our level, and we have a little bit of luck, I think we can win it," midfielder Tabb Ramos said. "We don't have the type of pressure all the teams have from their countries. By the time the tournament concludes July 17 in the Rose Bowl, an estimated total of 32 billion viewers will have watched the games. TV ratings in the U.S. are expected to be minimal. Rothenberg prefers to concentrate on the ticket sales. Thirty-nine of the games have sold out individual tickets, with the rest available only through premium packages.



(Continued on page 2)

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Germany's Franz Beckenbauer (left) and Johan Cruyff ahead of the final of the 1974 World Cup

the closing seconds to complete the first final hat-trick and a 4-2 victory. Brazil, with Pele only half-fit, failed to make it past the first round, beaten by Hungary and Eusebio's Portugal, who went on to finish third after losing to England in the semi-finals. Eusebio, born in Mozambique, became the first African to have a major impact on the World Cup. North Korea put Asia on the map with their 1-0 defeat of Italy. 1970: The triumphant victory of Brazil's flowing, attacking football established the Mexico finals as the best-loved in the history of the tournament. The combination of sweltering heat and altitude helped undermine the challenge of England and Italy, but even in ideal conditions it is doubtful if the Europeans would have been able to resist the genius of Pele, Jairzinho, Tostao and Gerson. The Brazilians' victory was sealed in a 4-1 rout of the negative Italians in the final. In six games in Mexico they scored 19 times. No winner since then has repeated their feat of winning every match in the finals. 1974: The World Cup of total football — the new system pioneered by the all-conquering Ajax sides of the early 70s. The Netherlands, inspired by Johan Cruyff and with a team founded on the Ajax line-up, started the tournament as clear favourites only to lose a dramatic final to West Germany. 1978: The Dutch took the lead in the opening minutes from the penalty spot by "Der Bomber" Ger Muller and a Paul Breitner penalty ensured a home victory. As in 1954, the Germans

had come back from an opening round defeat — this time a 1-0 loss in a historic meeting with their East German neighbours. Although it is remembered as the final of the Netherlands, the West Germans — European champions two years earlier — had made their own contribution to total football through Franz Beckenbauer's creation of the sweeper's role. Poland, who had eliminated England by beating Brazil who were a pale and cyclical shadow of the side that had won so majestically four years earlier. 1978: FIFA defied the protests of international human rights organisations in allowing the finals to go ahead in Argentina, which had been under military dictatorship since 1976. The absence of both Cruyff and Beckenbauer helped devalue the tournament as proved fatal to the Dutch and German challenges. The Netherlands made it to the final but lost again — 3-1 in extra time. Mario Kempes' two final goals made him the hero of a tournament. Few commentators believed Argentina would have won anywhere but on home territory. They were helped by hostile crowds and some spinless refereeing and a whiff of corruption surrounded the 6-0 victory over Peru that put them in the final on goal difference. Scotland's disastrous campaign was topped by winger Willie Johnston being sent home in disgrace for taking banned "pep" pills. 1982: Brazil, with the generation of Zico, Socrates and Beckenbauer although they could easily have been beaten by England in the semi-finals,

1970 team. But after a wonderful start they were beaten 3-2 by a Paolo Rossi hat-trick for Italy. France, who came close to matching the flair of the Brazilians, were beaten on penalties by Germany in a semi-final that featured the most notorious professional foul in the history of the tournament. Patrick Battiston was clean on goal when German goalkeeper Harald Schumacher jumped into him and broke his neck. The grotesque foul meant most neutrals rejoiced at Italy's 3-1 victory in the final but their triumph was tarnished by Claudio Gentile's brutal treatment of Diego Maradona in the second round. The Argentinian, denied even minimal protection by the referees, finally exploded and was sent off for a wild foul against Brazil. 1986: The bruises of Spain were forgotten as Maradona playing at the peak of his powers, guided Argentina to a deserved victory in Mexico. Lothar Matthaeus' attempt to do a sentle in the final proved in vain and Maradona had a hand in all three goals as Argentina beat Germany 3-2. The winning goal was scored by Jorge Butzura. 1990: The World Cup could not have had a better site than Italy: Magnificent new stadiums and a football-crazy audience to fill them. But the football failed to live up to the setting and penalty shoot-outs — which resolved both semi-finals — played a huge role in deciding the outcome. Germany were worthy winners under the leadership of Beckenbauer although they could easily have been beaten by England in the semi-finals,

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Jordan Times World Cup Special



Thursday, June 16, 1994

Football wrinkles to take World Cup by storm

PARIS (AFP) — Anyone who reckons football is a young man's game will find little evidence to back up his argument at this year's World Cup as a clutch of "golden oldies" return to the sport's biggest stage.

Germany still has nine of the 11 players that won the World Cup in Italy four years ago, including two who have returned from the international wilderness.

Manager Berti Vogts says experience is vital, but young legs will also be invaluable in the steam-heated on the other side of the Atlantic next month.

Vogts has named 34-year-old Rudi Voller, Jürgen Klinsmann, 29, Andreas Brehme, 30, Guido Buchwald, 33, Lothar Matthäus, 22, Bodo Illgner, 26, Jürgen Kohler, 28, Thomas Berthold, 29 and Thomas Hässler, 27, in his 20-man squad.

Brehme returned from 18 months out of international football to play his part in a friendly victory over Brazil in November, and Voller was only recently linked into the line-up after Vogts urged him to come out of international retirement.

But Vogts has no difficulty defending his use of the tried and trusted.

"It's tough for newcomers to play well in their first World Cup," he says.

And players are getting fitter and fitter with better diet and training methods.

"I think the World Cup in the future will see more players in their 30s and early 40s."

Brazil also boasts its share of ageing stars.

The two Ricardos in defence are 30 and 31, striker Bebeto is 30, midfielder Dunga, 30 while defenders Branco, Jorginho, Carlos Cesar and Zetti are all 29.

Coach Carlos Alberto Pereira explains: "I just pick the best players whatever their age."

"As long as they can perform



Diego Maradona

to the high standard I expect. I don't care if they're 45."

A 33-year-old Argentinean, Diego Maradona is set to play in his fourth World Cup even though he clearly lacks the explosive pace that once bewitched defenders.

But coach Alberto Basile knows Maradona's mere presence on the pitch could well lift his team-mates once more to the ultimate goal.

As it is, one of his teammates, 27-year-old Claudio Caniggia, who like Maradona has been beset by problems off the field, is neither as quick nor as fit as he was.

Yet only about a quarter of

Argentina's expected squad of 22 are likely to be younger than

The Dutch, too, have some outstanding seasonal campaigners to call on, such as the stars of their 1986 European Nations Cup win — 35-year-old Ronald Koeman and 31-year-old Frank Rijkaard plus R.V. Enthoven's Jan Wouters, 33 — all of whom have shown outstanding form for their clubs.

But the granddaddy of them all at USA '94 is likely to be Roger Milla, the outstanding personality of the 1990 World Cup when his Cameroon team battled against all the odds to reach the quarter-finals.

(Continued from page 1)

Rothenberg is concerned that too much attention is being paid to things that could go wrong and cites the positive experiences of recent exhibition games.

"I don't think we're going to have terrorist acts," he said. "I don't think we're going to have a riot. Last weekend was a good sign of that. We had 91,000 fans at the Rose Bowl, 73,000 plus at the Meadowlands. They were happy, excited, demonstrative, with no problems."

Rothenberg also is looking ahead to Major League Soccer, which he heads. He'll announce the 12 cities for his league this week, and he says it will start play next April 9. He has spent the last weeks checking out the stadiums.

"In the next week, again, has to be done is to strip down the ticketing issue, finish construction of the stadiums, finish the book, sell the unsold tickets," he

said.

Even before the tournament begins, the World Cup has caused three international tangles. — Nigeria was angered that the United States wouldn't allow Nigeria Airways to land in this country, a ban modified last Friday when the U.S. government said the plane could come if it first was checked in Senegal.

— Muslims were angered that the Coca-Cola Co. and McDonald's Corp. used the Saudi Arabian flag, which contains words from the Koran, on promotional items.

— Greeks were angered when Rothenberg claimed an alleged robbery during last Sunday's exhibition game either did not happen or was an inside job.

Soccer is used to such things. It is part of its culture. Rothenberg believes U.S. fans will like the international flavor of the tournament, and international fans will enjoy soccer-related vacations in the United States. He estimates the tournament will generate \$4 billion for

Baggio, Romario aim to match Maradona's past

LONDON (AP) — Diego Maradona's done it all at the World Cup. He's explained the winning team, scored memorable match-turning goals and has known the despair of playing for the losing finalists.

He's even been sent off.

Now the Argentine veteran is back again for a fourth try. But he's likely to be overshadowed by other soccer superstars.

When it comes to choosing an MVP for these finals, Italy's pony-tailed Roberto Baggio, Brazil's Romario or Panama's Asprilla of Colombia are the players most often mentioned.

Ronald Gullit would have been another contender. But the 31-year-old AC Milan striker walked out on the Dutch team Monday, 16 days before the start of the tournament, after another apparent dispute with coach Dick Advocaat.

His absence will weaken the Dutch team and put the spotlight on the other big names.

Baggio, voted the world's best player in December, has the ability to raise Italy from simply being tough to beat to a team worthy of a fourth World Cup title. Much will be on his shoulders as a scorer and provider.

Romario will team up with another Spain-based star, Bebeto, to form a sparkling Brazilian strikeforce. Romario, who led the Spanish league this season with 30 goals as Barcelona won its fourth straight crown, has the talent to unhinge the strongest defenses in the world.

Asprilla was on the Panama team that topped AC Milan in the European Super Cup in Milan's San Siro Stadium. Capable of the totally unexpected, the speedy Colombian could be

the catalyst to make his team a real contender for the title.

Maradona is unlikely to reproduce the spectacular performances that earned him the superstar tag in 1986.

Against England in the quarter-finals and Belgium in the semi-finals, the Argentine left a trail of defenders in his wake on the way to two memorable goals and guided the team to a World Cup triumph in Mexico City.

Now slower, clubber and injury-prone, Maradona, who was sent off against Brazil in 1982, has to prove to the world he has overcome his drug abuse problem and can be a force again.

But Maradona's presence alone could provide inspiration to a strong Argentine team, which lost to Germany in the last final four years ago.

In Gullit's absence, the Dutch will look to Dennis Bergkamp's firepower. The 25-year-old striker's goals helped the Dutch reach the finals and also were a major force behind Inter Milan's triumph in the UEFA Cup.

Germany's all-round strength and durability are its main weapons. The defending champions can hold time of the play-ers who appeared in the 1990 final.

But in Jürgen Klinsmann, it has a striker who will stand out, even if he doesn't stand up.

The fair-haired former Inter Milan and Monaco striker is a fourth straight crown, has the talent to unhinge the strongest defenses in the world.

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Netherlands

Jordan Times World Cup Special

Goalkeepers — 1-Ed de Goey, 13-Edwin van der Sar, 22-Theo Snieders

Defenders — 15-Danny Blind, 2-Frank de Boer, 14-Ulrich van Gobbel, 21-John de Wolf, 16-Sian Valdez, 4-Ronald Koeman

Midfielders — 3-Frank Rijkaard, 5-Rob Witschge, 16-Arthur Numan, 6-Jan Wouters, 8-Wim Jonk, 20-Aron Winter

Forwards — 9-Ronald de Boer, 7-Marc Overmars, 19-Peter van Vossen, 17-Gaston Taunman, 10-Dennis Bergkamp, 11-Bruan Roy, 12-John Bossman

Coach: Dick Advocaat

The Netherlands: The last-minute withdrawal of Ruud Gullit dealt Dutch hopes a hard blow in the build up to USA '94. But even without Gullit, Dutch coach Dick Advocaat can call on an impressive array of youth and experience.

The Dutch have been highly-rated before but a combination of internal squabbling and a lack of real self-belief has always let them down in the past.

Gullit's exit seems to indicate little has changed in that respect. But on paper at least, there are few, if any, teams in the competition that can match the quality of the Dutch.

Frank Rijkaard, now back in the Netherlands with Ajax, had an excellent season, leading the Amsterdam giants to the Dutch title and in Dennis Bergkamp, the Dutch have found a worthy

successor to the injured Marco Van Basten.

In Brian Roy, just signed by Nottingham Forest, and Ajax's Marc Overmars, Advocaat can call on a pair of lively young wingers capable of destroying any defence in the world.

To add to this formidable array of attacking options, Advocaat can also count on the shooting power of Barcelona's Ronald Koeman — the sweepster him the top scorer in this year's European Cup.

But while the Netherlands are a match for anybody going forward, they look vulnerable defensively. Koeman and the grizzled veteran Jan Wouters have a wealth of experience between them but their advancing title and in Dennis Bergkamp, the Dutch have found a worthy

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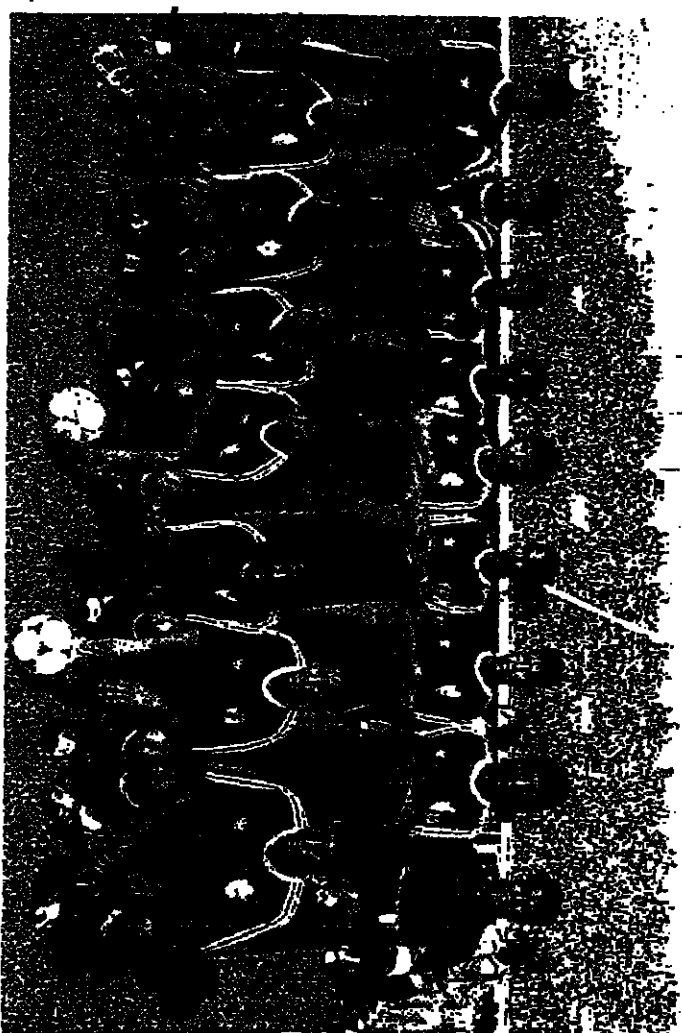
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Morocco

Jordan Times World Cup Special

Goalkeepers — 1-Khalil Azmi, 22-Zakaria Akouli, 12-Said Dghay

Defenders — 6-Nourredine Naybet, 2-Abdellah Necer, 5-Ismaïl Triki, 3-Abdul Krim Haddou, 14-Ahmed Mesbahi, 18-Rachid Nekroui

Midfielders — 11-Rachid Daoudi, 6-Rachid Azouzi, 15-Larbi Habbal, 4-Tahar Lakhef, 7-Mustapha Hadji, 10-Mustapha Haddouci

Forwards — 9-Mohammed Chaouch, 20-Hassan Kachoul, 16-Hassan Nedir, 19-Mjid Bouyoubou, 17-Abdeslam Laghrissi, 13-Ahmad Bahja, 21-Aziz Samaili

Coach: Abdullah Ajir

lah Bina's squad.

The Moroccan's best chance of an upset will come with their mid-day clash against the

Belgium

Netherlands in Orlando. A point from that match and a victory over Saudi Arabia could see them into the second phase.



Goalkeepers — 1-Michel Preud'homme, 12-Filip de Wille, 20-Dany Verhinder

Defenders — 4-Philippe Albert, 3-Vital Borkelmans, 14-Michel de Wolf, 15-Marc Emmers, 13-Georges Gruu, 2-Dik Medved, 22-Pascal Renier, 5-Rudi Smits

Midfielders — 16-Danny Boffin, 10-Enzo Scifo, 6-Lorenzo Staelens, 7-Francky van der Elst, 21-Stephan van der Heyden, 19-Eric van Meir

Forwards — 11-Alex Cernyavsky, 9-Marc Degryse, 8-Luc Niles, 17-Josip Weber, 18-Marc Wilmots

Coach: Paul van Himst

under pressure from Josip Weber, a Croat who has recently taken Belgian nationality. We-

ber scored 31 goals for Cercle Brugge, this season, and struck five in a war-up against Zambia.



Group F: Belgium, Netherlands, S. Arabia, Morocco

Saudi Arabia



Goalkeepers — 1-Mohammad Al Deayea, 21-Hussain Al Safiq, 22-Ibrahim Al Hiliwa
Defenders — 2-Abdullah Al Dosari, 18-Awad Al Anadi, 19-Abdullah Saleh, 5-Ahmed Madani, 6-Faud Amin, 3-Mohammad Al Khlawi, 4-Abdullah Zebermawi, 15-Saleh al Doud, 13-Mohammad Abdul Jawwad, 17-Yasser Al Taifi
Midfielders — 8-Fahad Al Bishi, 16-Talal Al Jibreen, 10-Seed Al Irwan, 11-Fahd Al Muhallil
Forwards — 9-Majed Mohammad, 14-Khalid Al Muwallid, 12-Sami Al Jaber, 7-Fahd Al Ghashayan, 20-Hamzah Falatah

Coach: Jorge Sulari

Saudi Arabia: Football is a relatively recent import to Saudi Arabia, but with royal backing and a World Cup berth the game's popularity is booming. King Fahd and his sports-mad sons poured millions of dollars into reaching the 1994 World Cup finals in the United States. Extravagant gifts were given to everyone involved in the qualifying success. Such patronage has allowed the creation of a professional league in a country that was a soccer desert 35 years ago. Saudi wealth attracted

coaches of the calibre of Maria Zagato, who won the World Cup with Brazil as a player and manager, and Carlos Albert to Parreira. But it has also given the royal family-dominated federation a say in team affairs. Such input makes the national manager's position precarious. Brazilian Jose Candido and Dutchman Leo Beenhakker both had brief spells in charge before Jorge Sulari of Argentina took over. Sulari's assets include Maled Abdullah, the "Desert Pele," the 35-year-old captain of the team.

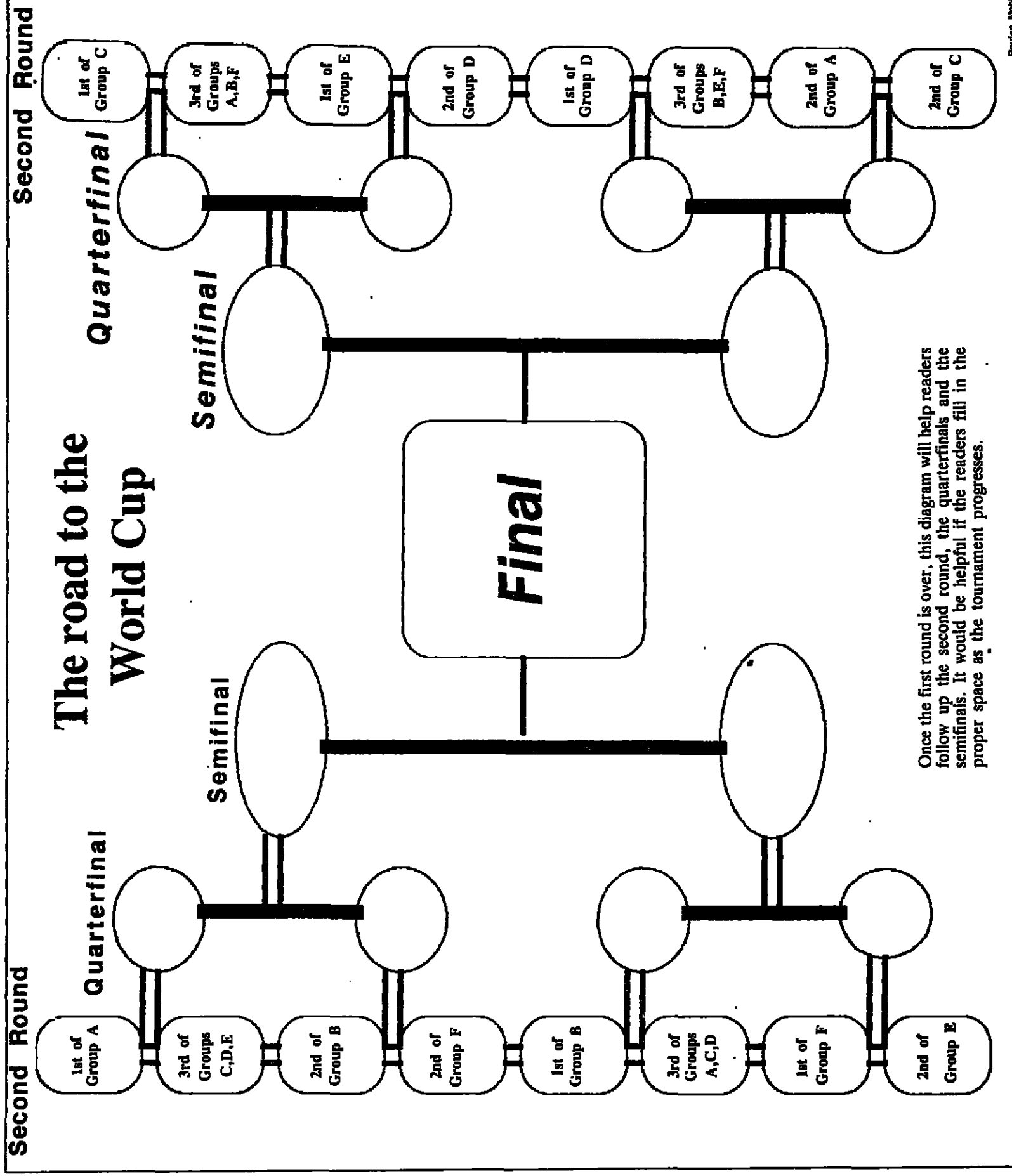
Saudis seeking to enhance the reputation of Arab soccer

ability of the Dutch and Belgium players. Their main chance of avoiding defeat will be against the Moroccans. Although an early exit seems inevitable, there have been too many upsets for the Europeans by Arab and Middle East nations for anyone to treat them with anything but the utmost respect. Morocco's second round performance in 1986 when they narrowly lost 1-0 to West Germany after a 3-1 win over Portugal and draws against Poland and England, remains the best showing by an Arab nation, but there have been other surprises in the last 16 years. In 1982 Algeria caused one of the biggest World Cup upsets of all time when they beat West Germany 2-1 in Spain. Egypt held both the Netherlands and Ireland to draws in their opening round matches in Italy four years ago and only lost 1-0 to England, while Iran held Scotland to a 1-1 draw in Argentina in 1978. Kuwait also held Czechoslovakia to a 1-1 draw in Spain in 1982.

Whether the Saudis, currently in France preparing for the finals, can match any of those achievements is debatable. Local newspapers praised the performances of Said Al Owairan in mid-field, defenders Ahmad Jameel and Fouad Anwar and strikers Sumi Al Jaber and Fahd Al

Malik. But the good news for the soccer-crazed Saudi fans was that the country's star striker and team captain Majid Abdullah, was in good shape after suffering a minor injury. Abdullah, 33, was actually in the 1984 Olympic squad, along with deputy captain and fullback Mohammad Abdul Jawad. Twenty-nine Saudi players were taking part in the preparation stage in France before the squad was whittled down to the final 22.

Saudi Arabia were unbeaten in the 11 qualifying matches they played in the Asian zone, and topped the final qualifying group ahead of South Korea to claim their place in the U.S. The squad travels to the finals under no illusions of what it is capable of achieving. Prince Sultan, a son of King Fahd and the deputy chief of the Saudi Soccer Federation summed it up when he said recently, "The important thing is reaching a level to give an honourable portrayal of Saudi soccer at the World Cup." Their opponents will underestimate the Saudis at their peril.



WORLD CUP SCHEDULE

Date	Venue	Group	Teams	Amman time
FIRST ROUND				
June 17	Chicago	C	Germany v Bolivia	22:00
June 17	Dallas	C	Spain v S. Korea	02:30
June 18	Detroit	A	USA v Switzerland	18:30
June 18	New York	A	Italy v Ireland	23:00
June 19	Los Angeles	F	Colombia v Romania	02:30
June 19	Orlando	F	Belgium v Morocco	19:30
June 19	Washington	B	Cameroun v Sweden	23:00
June 20	San Francisco	E	Norway v Mexico	02:30
June 20	Washington	B	Brazil v Russia	23:00
June 21	Boston	F	Holland v S. Arabia	02:30
June 21	Chicago	D	Argentina v Greece	19:30
June 21	Dallas	D	Nigeria v Bulgaria	23:00
June 22	Detroit	A	Romania v Switzerland	02:30
June 22	Los Angeles	A	USA v Colombia	23:00
June 23	New York	E	Italy v Norway	23:00
June 23	Boston	C	S. Korea v Bolivia	02:30
June 24	Orlando	E	Mexico v Ireland	19:30
June 24	San Francisco	B	Brazil v Cameroon	23:00
June 25	Detroit	B	Sweden v Russia	02:30
June 25	Orlando	F	Belgium v Holland	19:30
June 25	New York	F	S. Arabia v Morocco	23:00
June 26	Boston	D	Argentina v Nigeria	23:00
June 26	Chicago	D	Bulgaria v Greece	19:30
June 26	Los Angeles	A	USA v Romania	23:00
June 27	San Francisco	C	Switzerland v Colombia	02:30
June 27	Chicago	A	Bolivia v Spain	23:00
June 27	Dallas	C	Germany v S. Korea	23:00
June 28	New York	E	Ireland v Norway	19:30
June 28	Washington	E	Italy v Mexico	19:30
June 28	San Francisco	B	Russia v Cameroon	23:00
QUARTER FINALS				
June 29	Detroit	B	Brazil v Sweden	23:30
June 29	Orlando	F	Morocco v Holland	19:30
June 30	Washington	F	Belgium v S. Arabia	02:30
June 30	Dallas	D	Greece v Nigeria	02:30
SEMIFINALS				
July 2	Chicago	Winner C v 3rd A, B or F	20:00	
July 2	Dallas	Runner Up C v runner Up A	23:30	
July 3	Los Angeles	Winner A v 3rd C, D or E	20:00	
July 4	Orlando	Winner F v runner Up E	23:00	
July 4	San Francisco	Winner B v 3rd A, C or D	01:30	
July 5	Boston	Winner D v 3rd B, E or F	20:00	
July 5	New York	Winner E v runner Up D	23:30	
THIRD PLACE PLAYOFF				
July 9	Boston	Winner Boston v winner Washington	19:00	
July 9	Dallas	Winner Orlando v winner San Francisco	22:30	
July 10	New York	Winner New York v winner Chicago	22:30	
July 10	San Francisco	Winner Los Angeles v winner Dallas	22:30	
FINAL				
July 13	New York	Winner New York v winner Boston 1	23:00	
July 13	Los Angeles	Winner San Francisco v winner Dallas	02:30	
July 16	Los Angeles	Semifinals Losers	22:30	
July 17	Los Angeles	Semifinal Winners	22:30	

Group E: Italy, Ireland, Norway, Mexico

Italy



Goalkeepers — 1-Gianluca Pagliuca, 12-Luca Marchegiani, 22-Luca Bucci
Defenders — 2-Luigi Apolloni, 3-Antonio Benarrivo, 7-Lorenzo Minotti, 4-Alessandro Costacurta, 6-Franco Baresi, 6-Paolo Maldini, 9-Mauro Tassotti, 8-Roberto Mussi
Midfielders — 13-Dino Baggio, 15-Antonio Conte, 16-Roberto Donadoni, 11-Demetrio Albertini, 17-Alberto Evani, 14-Nicola Bertini
Forwards — 10-Roberto Baggio, 20-Giuseppe Signori, 18-Pier Luigi Casiraghi, 19-Daniele Massaro, 21-Gianfranco Zola
Coach: Arrigo Sacchi

Italy: Italy's fate in the United States seems entirely tied to the form of Roberto Baggio, the world and European player of the year who repeatedly got them out of trouble in an erratic qualifying campaign.
If Baggio performs as he can, Italy's World Cup pedigree and the best defensive quartet in the world, marshalled by Franco Baresi, will make them serious contenders to win their fourth

Roberto Baggio

With Baggio playing slightly behind the front two, Italy will be counting on Giuseppe Signori and his Lazio teammate Pierluigi Casiraghi to tuck away any chances the maestro creates.
Topping Group E would enable the Italians to stay in New York, home to millions of Italian Americans, and enjoy a home-from-home advantage right up to the semi-finals.

But it is unlikely to be easy. The physical style of Switzerland gave them serious problems in their qualifying group and against Norway and Ireland. Arrigo Sacchi's squad will be on familiar ground.
Sacchi has already warned his side it will have to dispense with intricate tactics for their opening match against the Irish June 18, a match that is a rerun of the 1990 quarter final

Ireland



Ireland: Warm-up victories in the Netherlands and Germany enhanced the reputation of Jack Charlton's reputation as a team to be feared.
After only scraping into the finals on a superior scoring record to Denmark, the Irish squad has been astutely renewed under the shrewd management of Charlton, the Englishman who took them to the quarter-finals in Italy.
Concerns about a one-paced defence have been assuaged by the emergence of County central defender Phil Babb, a quality performer. Leeds full-back Gary Kelly and Bolton midfielder Jason McAteer have also come through to lower the Aldridge's once-prolific scoring age profile of Charlton's squad.

Goalkeepers — 1-Pat Bonner, 22-Alan Kelly
Defenders — 12-Gary Kelly, 2-Denis Irwin, 5-Paul McGrath, 14-Phil Babb, 13-Alan Kernaghan, 4-Kevin Moran, 3-Terry Phelan
Midfielders — 8-Ray Houghton, 21-Jason McAteer, 6-Roy Keane, 10-John Sheridan, 7-Andy Townsend, 18-Ronnie Whelan, 11-Sieve Staunton, 17-Eddie McGoldrick, 19-Alan McLoughlin
Forwards — 9-John Aldridge, 16-Tony Casarino, 15-Tommy Coyne, 20-David Kelly
Coach: Jack Charlton

But Charlton still has some major concerns. Goalkeeper Pat Bonner is no longer the figure of authority he was four years ago. And there are doubts about the ability of Paul McGrath, who missed the end of the English season through injury, and 37-year-old Kevin Moran to last the pace, particularly in the sweltering heat of Orlando, where the Irish will have to ensure a mid-day kick off against Mexico in their second match.
In the meantime, Manchester United's Roy Keane, Aston Villa's Andy Townsend and Sheffield Wednesday's John Sheridan are a quality trio. But Ray Houghton is not as creative as he used to be, while up front John Aldridge's once-prolific scoring touch has dimmed.

Colombia

Colombia: The impressive path Colombia cut to the finals has seen them emerge as serious contenders to lift the trophy for the first time. Pele and European Footballer of the Year Roberto Baggio are among those tipping the stylish South Americans as the tournament dark horse.
A forward line of Faustino Asprilla, Parma's inspirational striker, Freddy Rincon and Adolfo Valencia provide Franco Maturana's squad with a deadly cutting edge. Flamboyant playmaker Carlos Valderrama, the captain who sports blond dreadlocks, provides the imagination in midfield.
After their 5-0 thrashing of Argentina in Buenos Aires during the qualifiers, there is no team in the tournament that would relish facing the Colombians, who are hoping their elegant play will help transform the country's drug-ravaged image. The U.S. may be the group seeds but Colombia will be the side expected to finish top.



Defender Luis Carlos Perea

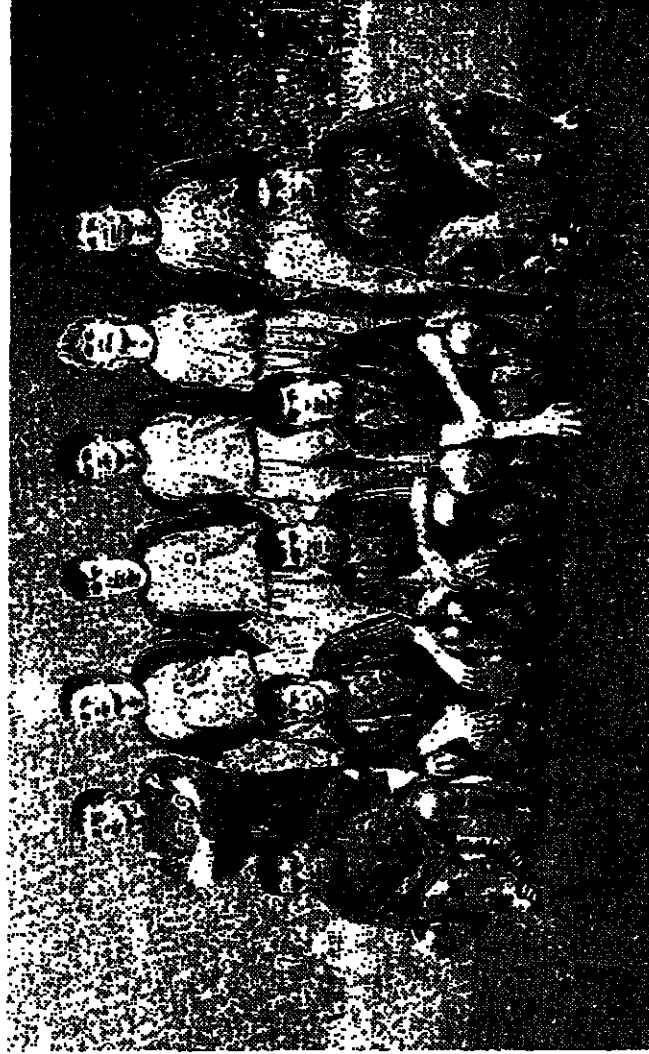
Goalkeepers — 1-Oscar Cordoba, 12-Farid Mondragon, 22-Jose Maria Pazo
Defenders — 15-Luis Carlos Perea, 3-Alexis Mendoza, 2-Andres Escobar, 4-Luis Herrera, 20-Wilson Perez, 18-Oscar Cortes, 13-Nestor Ortiz
Midfielders — 19-Fredy Rincon, 14-Leonel Alvarez, 6-Gabriel Gomez, 10-Carlos Valderrama, 17-Mauricio Serna, 5-Herman Gaviria, 8-Harold Lozano
Forwards — 21-Faustino Asprilla, 9-Ivan Valenciano, 11-Adolfo Valencia, 7-Antony de Avila, 16-Victor Aristizabal
Coach: Francisco Maturana

Yearly World Cup goal totals

NEW YORK (AP) — Goal totals for all World Cup final tournaments with year, site, games played, goals and average:

Year	Site	GP	G	Avg
1930	Uruguay	18	70	3.88
1934	Italy	17	70	4.11
1938	France	18	84	4.66
1950	Brazil	22	88	4.00
1954	Switzerland	26	140	5.38
1958	Sweden	35	126	3.60
1962	Chile	32	89	2.78
1966	England	32	89	2.78
1970	Mexico	32	89	2.78
1974	West Germany	38	97	2.55
1978	Argentina	38	102	2.68
1982	Spain	52	146	2.80
1986	Mexico	52	132	2.53
1990	Italy	52	115	2.21
Totals		464	1439	3.10

Romania



Goalkeepers — 1-Florin Pruner, 12-Bogdan Stelea, 22-Stefana Gabriel Preda
Defenders — 2-Dan Petrescu, 4-Miodrag Belodedici, 3-Daniel Claudiu Prodan, 14-George Mihail, 13-Tibor Selymes, 19-Corneliu Papura
Midfielders — 6-Gheorghe Popescu, 10-Gheorghe Raducioiu, who scored nine goals in the way to U.S., Anghel Iordanescu's talented side are clearly capable of creating an upset.
Iordanescu says his side are better than 20 of the other finalists but the talented Colombians, whom Romania face in their opening match June 18, and the well organized Swiss look like tough hurdles. In addition the Romanians will have to cope with playing in different time zones in Detroit and Los Angeles.
Other Romanian stars who could shine are Miodrag Belodedic, eager to make up for missing the last World Cup, and Gheorghe Popescu. Belodedici had defected from Ceausescu's Romania to Yugoslavia and although the dictator was deposed at the end of 1989, red tape kept the defender out of Italia 90. This time, however, he will team up with Popescu, PSV Eindhoven's defensive lynchpin for the last four seasons.

Matches will start at 12:30 p.m. (4:30 p.m. GMT) in Orlando, Fla., because of television commitments to Europe and because organizers fear fierce late-afternoon thunderstorms, which are common in Florida this time of the year (AP).

Bad news for FIFA organizers. According to a Harris poll, just 29 per cent of the U.S. population even knows the month-long soccer tournament is being held in the United States. (AP)

World Cup career scoring leaders

The Associated Press

1. Gerd Muller, West Germany, 1970-74, 14
2. Just Fontaine, France, 1958, 13
3. Pele, Brazil, 1958-70, 12
4. Sándor Kocsis, Hungary, 1954, 11
5. Helmut Rahn, West Germany, 1954-58, 10
- (tie) Gary Lineker, England, 1986-90, 10
7. Ademir, Brazil, 1950, 9
- (tie) Uwe Seeler, West Germany, 1958-70, 9
- (tie) Eusebio, Portugal, 1966, 9
- (tie) Rivaldo, Brazil, 1970-74, 9
- (tie) Paolo Rossi, Italy, 1978-82, 9
- (tie) Karl-Herzog Rummenigge, West Germany, 1978-86, 9
14. Guillermo Stabile, Argentina, 1930, 8
- (tie) Leonidas, Brazil, 1934-38, 8
16. Juan-Alberto Schiaffino, Uruguay, 1950-54, 7
- (tie) Hina Schuster, West Germany, 1954-58, 7
- (tie) Lajos Tichy, Hungary, 1954-58, 7
- (tie) Grzegorz Lato, Poland, 1974, 7
- (tie) x-Diego Maradona, Argentina, 1982-90, 7
- (tie) Careca, Brazil, 1986-90, 7
22. Oldrich Nejedly, Czechoslovakia, 1934-38, 6
- (tie) Josef Hugi, Switzerland, 1954, 6
- (tie) Max Morlock, West Germany, 1954, 6
- (tie) Erich Probst, Austria, 1954, 6
- (tie) Valentin Ivanov, Soviet Union, 1958-62, 6
- (tie) Helmut Haller, West Germany, 1962-70, 6
- (tie) Rivelino, Brazil, 1970-74, 6
- (tie) Mario Kempes, Argentina, 1978, 6
- (tie) Rob Resenbrink, Netherlands, 1974-78, 6
- (tie) x-Rudi Voller, West Germany, 1986-90, 6
- (tie), Salvatore Schillaci, Italy, 1990, 6

6 Jordan Times World Cup Special



Thursday, June 16, 1994

Group B: Brazil, Russia, Cameroon, Sweden

Brazil



Goalkeepers — 1-Taffarel, 22-Gilmar, 13-Zetti
Defenders — 3-Jorginho, 14-Cid, 16-Leonardo, 6-Branco, 4-Ricardo Gomes, 3-Ricardo Rocha, 13-Aldair, 15-Mario Santos
Midfielders — 5-Mauro Silva, 8-Dunga, 17-Mazinho, 9-Zinho, 18-Rai, 18-Paulo Sérgio
Forwards — 7-Bebeto, 11-Romário, 20-Ronaldo, 19-Müller, 21-Viola
Coach: Carlos Alberto Parreira

Brazil: A 2-0 win over Argentina in March saw Brazil installed as favorites to win their fourth World Cup but the final count-

Brazil promise to go back to their roots

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — It is a sobering thought that many of the players who will perform in this year's World Cup finals were not even born the last time Brazil were world champions. Sobering, because for anyone on the planet who is over 35 years old and remotely interested in football, Brazil were the ultimate world champions. Their performances in the 1970 World Cup in Mexico when they won the old Jules Rimet Cup for the third and final time, are widely regarded as being the greatest ever seen from a national side.

It comes as something of a shock to realize that nearly a quarter-of-a-century has passed since their 4-1 win over Italy in the final in the Aztec Stadium, but there is some encouraging news for soccer's army of global romantics.

Coach Carlos Alberto Parreira is adamant that Brazil will play with their traditional sparkle this summer.

He has publicly stated he will not be drawn into the same trap as his predecessor Sebastiao Lazaroni, who attempted to impose a sweeper system on players who despise having their soccer freedom restricted.

Instead, Brazil will go back to their roots and base their game on the qualities which European soccer nations have long envied — technique, artistry and a commitment to all-out attack.

One of Parreira's oft-quoted remarks is, "You can't put Brazilian players in a strait-

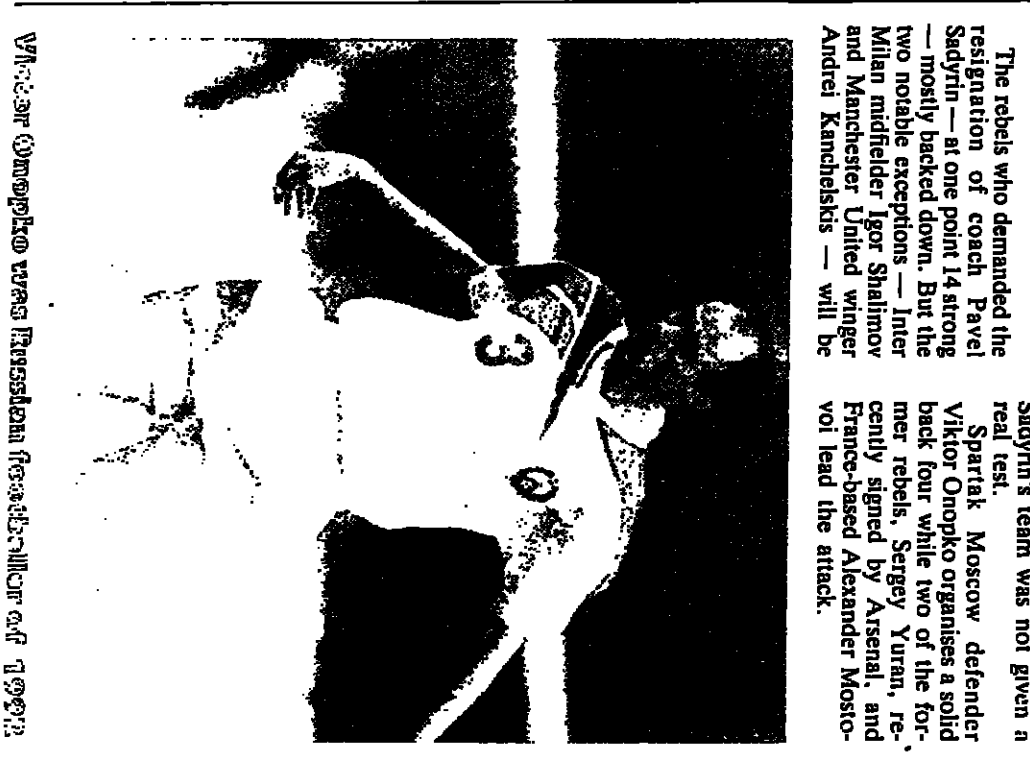
Russia



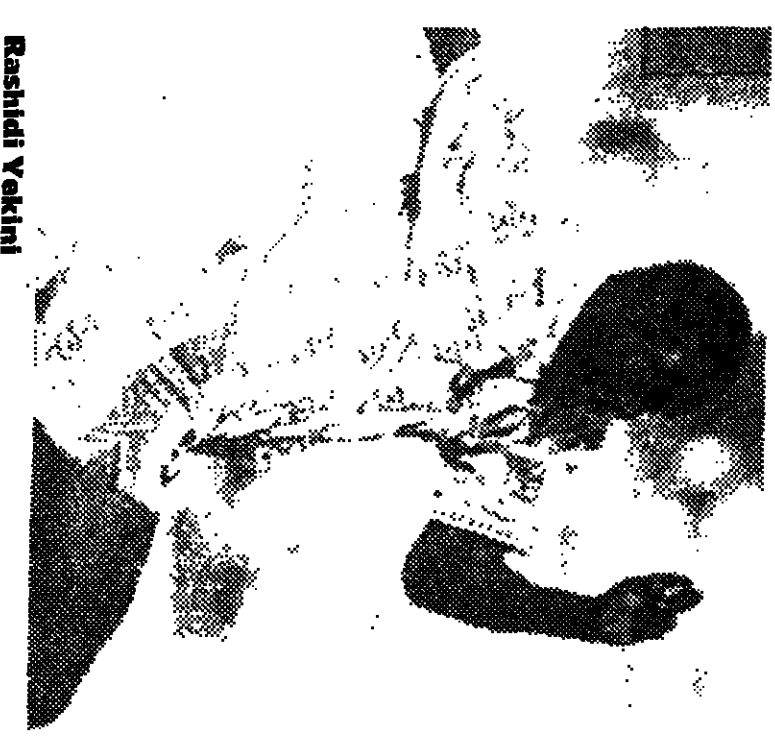
Goalkeepers — 1-Stanislav Cherchesov, 16-Dmitry Khachatryan
Defenders — 4-Dmitry Gulyunin, 21-Dmitry Khizhikov, 5-Yuri Nikiforov, 3-Sergei Gorlukovich, 18-Viktor Onopko, 6-Vladislav Ternavsky
Midfielders — 8-Dmitry Popov, 12-Omari Tsertava, 7-Andrei Pyatitskiy, 2-Dmitry Kuznetsov, 17-Ilya Tsybulya, 13-Alexander Boroduk, 14-Igor Korneyev, 20-Igor Ledyakov
Forwards — 22-Sergei Yuran, 9-Oleg Salenko, 11-Vladimir Beschastnykh, 15-Dmitry Radchenko, 19-Alexander Mostovoi, 10-Valeiy Karpin
Coach: Pavel Sadryin

Russia: The revolution that threatened to deprive Russia of all her best players for the finals proved to be something of a damp squib but it still did significant damage to the country's hopes of a place in the second round.

The rebels who demanded the resignation of coach Pavel Sadryin — at one point 14 strong — mostly backed down. But the two notable exceptions — Inter Milan midfielder Igor Shalimov and Manchester United winger Andrei Kanchelskis — will be badly missed in the United States.



Nigeria



Goalkeepers — 1-Peter Rufai, 22-Wilfred Agbonavbare, 16-Alloy Agu
Defenders — 20-Uche Okafor, 2-Augustine Eguavona, 4-Stephen Keshi, 6-Chidi Nwanu, 19-Mile Emenalo, 13-Eneke Ezugbo, 5-Okechukwu Uche, 15-Sunday Oliben, 3-Ben Iroha
Midfielders — 8-Thompson Okoli, 18-Ekan Ekoku, 12-Samson Siasa, 7-Francis George, 10-Augustine Okocha
Forwards — 9-Rashidi Yekini, 17-Victor Ikpeba, 21-Muhammad Adegboye, 11-Emanuel Amunike, 14-Daniel Amokachi
Coach: Clement Westerhof

Nigeria: Nigeria's Super Eagles will be the only side in the World Cup finals handed by real competition, thanks to their victory in the African Nations Cup in April.

And the style with which Clement Westerhof's side finally lived up to their potential in Tunisia suggests they are ready to at least match Cameroon's run to the 1990 quarter-finals. Any side that can leave striking talent like Monaco's Viktor

Bulgaria



Goalkeepers — 1-Borislav Mihailov, 12-Palmen Nikolov
Defenders — 2-Emil Kremenliev, 3-Trifon Ivanov, 4-Tzanko Tsvetanov, 5-Petar Hristov, 15-Nikolai Iliev, 16-Ilian Kryakov
Midfielders — 9-Yordan Lechkov, 20-Krasimir Balakov, 6-Zlatko Yankov, 14-Borcho Genchev, 11-Daniel Berdimirov, 19-Georgi Georgiev
Forwards — 8-Hristo Stoichkov, 7-Emil Kostadinov, 15-Petar Alexandrov, 21-Velko Todorov, 22-Ivailo Andonov, 10-Miroslav Stankov, 13-Ivailo Yordanov, 17-Petar Mladenov
Coach: Dimitar Penev

Bulgaria: Bulgarian coach Dimitar Penev is hoping to see his side overcome a World Cup jinx that has seen the country fail to register a single win in five finals appearances and 16 matches.

Despite the talents of Barcelona's Hristo Stoichkov and Tottenham's Emil Kostadinov, Bulgaria, whose qualifying campaign was marred by a string of internal squabbles, are likely to be in the third round.

Only Kostadinov's 91st minute shot against France snatched a World Cup ticket from Nigeria in their opener and a



under their opponents noses, Stoichkov, rated one of the best five strikers in the world, claimed repeatedly with Penev during qualifying.

Experienced keeper Boris Mihailov, who captains the side, could be the key player. He performed repeated heroics in the 1986 finals — when draws with Italy and South Korea put them into the second round.

This time, a point against Nigeria in their opener and a victory over Greece in Chicago June 26 would probably be enough to put Bulgaria in the second round before their final group match against Argentina in Dallas.

Behind the famous front two, Sporting Lisbon's Krasimir Balakov and Hamburg's Trifon Ivanov are the best-known midfielders while Real Betis centre back Tzanko Yankov is the defensive anchor. Valencia forward Ludobashev Penev will be missing after cancer surgery in January.

Group D: Argentina, Greece, Nigeria, Bulgaria

Greece



Goalkeepers — 1-Antonis Minou, 15-Chrisos Karakounis, 20-Ilias Alimatsides
Defenders — 2-Stratos Apostolakis, 13-Vaios Karayannis, 3-Theodoros Kolitidakis, 5-Yannis Kalitziaris, 4-Stelios Maniatis, 18-Kyriakos Karamitidis, 22-Alexis Alexiou
Midfielders — 17-Minas Hatzidis, 6-Panayiotis Tsoukalas, 8-Nikos Ntoulas, 19-Savvas Kofidis, 12-Spyros Marangos, 21-Alexis Alexandris
Forwards — 9-Nikos Machlas, 11-Nikos Tsiatoukas, 10-Tasos Mitropoulos, 16-Alexis Alexiou, 14-Vassilis Dimitriadis, 7-Dimitris Saravakos
Coach: Alketas Panagoulas

Greece: Greece were the first country to qualify for the final on May 23 last year — but they are probably one of the four weakest teams in the tournament. The exclusion of Yugoslavia from their qualifying group made their passage to the United States, their first ever finals, ridiculously easy.

The limitations of Alketas Panagoulas side, which includes no players with reputations outside their native country, was ruthlessly exposed in a 5-0 thrashing by England in a warm-up match at Wembley. AEX Athens midfielder Tasos Mitropoulos is the side's 36-year-old captain. His passion

and enthusiasm will be the driving force in whipping up the team spirit necessary to create a surprise in the group. Vassilis Dimitriadis, 27, and Nikos Machlas, seven years younger, are likely to spearhead the attack. Machlas is already a national hero for scoring the goal that earned Greece a home qualifying win over Russia. Notable in the back division is Panathinaikos player Yannis Kalitziaris, known as the most powerful stopper in Greece. But the marshal of the back line will probably be 32-year-old Stelios Maniatis, who also skips AEX Athens.

Domingo to sing for free

CHICAGO — Placido Domingo, already lined up with tenors Luciano Pavarotti and Jose Carreras for an eye-opening concert in Los Angeles, will sing here for free. The venue host Chicago that afternoon.

committee said the Spanish would give an outdoor evening concert in Grant Park on June 27 with members of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra and others. Spain play Bolivia in Chicago that afternoon.

More keys to the city

CHICAGO — With an unknown number of heads of state expected in town for the World Cup opening match, Chicago's chief of protocol is taking every precaution. She is ordering every woman on etiquette towards keys to the city. "I only had four keys," Rosalie Clark told the Chicago Tribune newspaper, referring to the ceremonial keys offered to visiting dignitaries. "So I just ordered a bunch more." Ms. Clark has also been busy educating the city's eager women on etiquette towards keys to the city. "I told them to use formal titles and not first names," she said.

Diego Maradona kisses the World Cup which Argentina won in 1986



Argentina: Of all the major contenders in USA 94, Argentina look to have the easiest first round task. Greece, Nigeria and Bulgaria do not look capable of stopping Alfio Basile's side progressing to the second round. But whether the country that has won two of the last four World Cups and were runners four years ago is capable of going any further is shrouded in doubt.

At 33 and having played only a handful of competitive matches in the last year, Diego Maradona will not be fit or fast enough to strike fear into the hearts of top defenders. Instead Argentina's captain is likely to be employed behind Claudio Caniggia, Abel Balbo and Gabriel Batistuta. On paper it is an impressive combination but Caniggia, Argentina's best player in 1990, has only just finished his own 15-month ban for cocaine use and is desperately short of match sharpness.

Basile's squad went 31 matches without defeat from the 1990 final but Colombia brought that run to an abrupt end when the qualifiers started. A 2-1 win in Bogota was followed by a 5-0 humiliation in Buenos Aires from which Argentina are only just recovering.

Basile is likely to call on six players from the last World Cup squad — goalkeeper Sergio Goycochea, defender Oscar Ruggeri and midfielder Jose Basualdo, as well as Maradona, Caniggia and Balbo.

Cameroon



Goalkeepers — 1-Joseph-Antoine 'Jojo' Bell, 22-Jacques Songo'o, 21-Thomas Nkono
Defenders — 14-Stephen Tataw, 4-Samuel Ekeme Ndiba, 5-Victor Ndiip-Akem, 13-Raymond Kalla, 3-Rigobert Bhanang Song, 15-Hans Agbo
Midfielders — 17-Marc Vivien Foe, 2-Andre Kana-Biyick, 10-Jean-Pierre Fiala, 12-Paul-Serge Loga, 6-Thomas Libih, 8-Emile Mbouh
Forwards — 9-Roger Milla, 10-Louis Mfede, 20-Georges Montembo-Elongance, 7-Francois Omam-Biyick, 19-David Embe, 16-Alphonse Tchami, 1-Emmanuel Kessack Mabouang
Coach: Henri Michel

Cameroon: Cameroon look like making history even if they do not manage to improve on their 1990 place in the quarter-finals, the best performance yet by an African nation. When the Cameroon side walks out to play Sweden at the Pasadena Rose Bowl June 19 the world will be watching to see if 42-year-old Roger Milla becomes the oldest World Cup player of all time. Dino Zoff, 40 when he captained Italy to the 1982 World Cup, holds the record. Milla seems certain to beat after being included in Henri Michel's squad.

Even with the inspirational Milla, Cameroon seem unlikely to repeat their 1990 triumphs. They failed to qualify for the African Nations Cup finals won by Nigeria in April. Milla is not the only ageing member of the squad and their preparations have been a shambles.

Missing kit, sponsorship mix-ups and hangers-on drove former France manager Michel to distraction but he persevered even surviving an assault by Jean-Claude Pagan after he left the 1990 veteran out of his final squad.

Sweden



Goalkeepers — 1-Thomas Ravelli, 12-Lars Eriksson, 22-Magnus Hedman

Defenders — 3-Patrik Andersson, 4-Jochim Bjorklund, 15-Jan Eriksson, 14-Pontus Knamark, 5-Roger Ljung, 12-Mikael Nilsson
Midfielders — 21-Jesper Blomqvist, 8-Klas Ingesson, 16-Anders Limpar, 18-Hakan Mild, 17-Stefan Rehn, 6-Stefan Schwarz, 9-Jonas Thern
Forwards — 19-Kennet Andersson, 11-Tomas Brodin, 10-Martin Dahlin, 20-Magnus Erlingmark, 7-Henrik Larsson
Coach: Tommy Svensson

Sweden: Sweden's coach Tommy Svensson has the task of putting his country's national team back on the map after their appalling showing in the 1990 World Cup. Only four teams out of 24 lost all their matches at Italia '90, and Sweden, finalists on home soil in 1958, were one of them.

Svensson's task has been made easier by the return of the country's top player, Parma forward Thomas Brodin, to the international fold. He had quit in a rage after Swedish papers published holiday pictures of him drunk.

Brodin's return was greeted with a sigh of relief but it was Martin Dahlin who took the Swedes to the United States with seven goals in their qualifying group.

Year-by-year scoring leaders

Year	Player	Country	G
1930	Guillermo Stabile	Argentina	8
1934	Angelo Schiavio	Italy	8
	Oludich Njetily	Czechoslovakia	4
	Edmund Conen	Germany	4
1938	Leonidas	Brazil	8
1950	Adeirir	Brazil	7
1954	Sandor Kocsis	Hungary	11
1958	Jus Fontaine	France	13
1962	Drazan Jerkovic	Yugoslavia	5
1966	Eusebio	Portugal	9
1970	Gerd Muller	West Germany	10
1974	Grzegorz Lato	Poland	7
1978	Mario Kempes	Argentina	6
1982	Paolo Rossi	Italy	6
1986	Gary Lineker	England	6
1990	Salvatore Schillaci	Italy	6

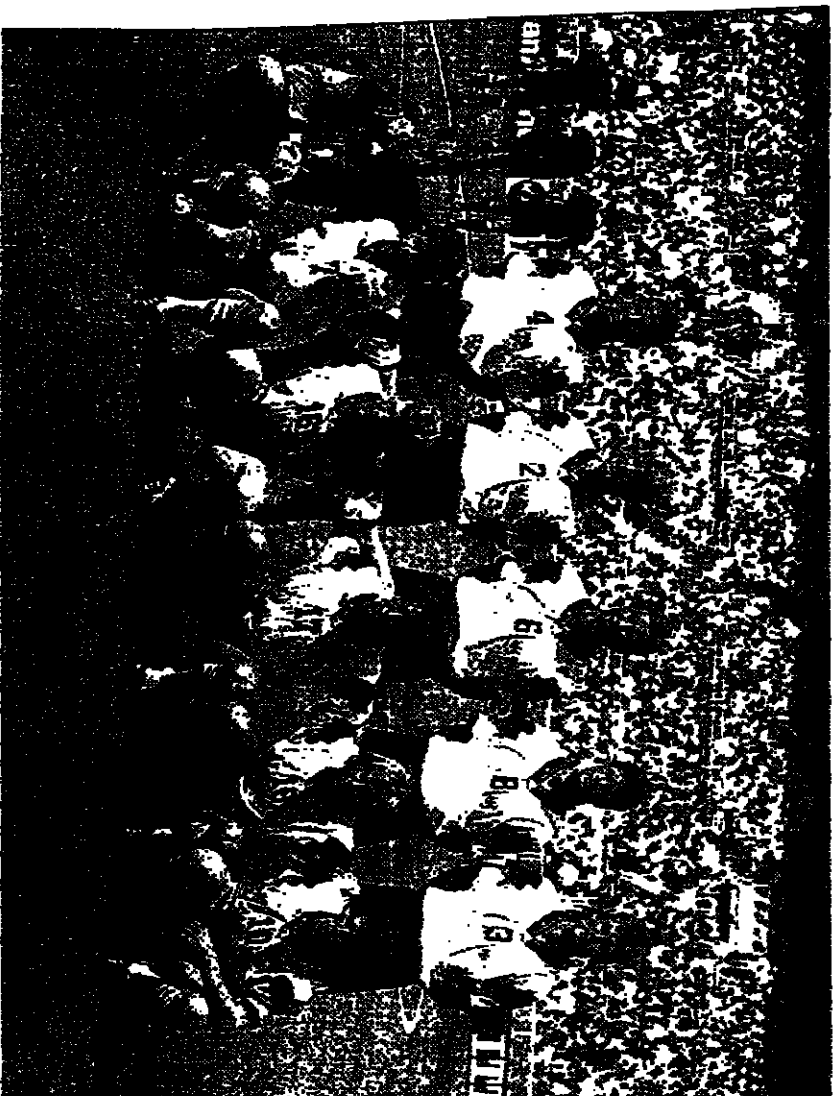
WORLD CUP ATTENDANCE

NEW YORK (AP) — Yearly attendance for World Cup final tournaments with year, site, total games, attendance and average attendance per match

Year	Site	GP	Att.	Avg.
1930	Uruguay	18	434,500	24,138
1934	Italy	17	395,000	23,235
1938	France	18	483,000	26,833
1950	Brazil	22	1,337,000	60,772
1954	Switzerland	26	943,000	36,276
1958	Sweden	35	968,000	27,657
1962	Chile	32	1,614,000	50,438
1966	England	32	1,673,975	52,311
1970	Mexico	32	1,774,022	55,438
1974	West Germany	38	1,610,315	42,374
1978	Argentina	38	1,766,277	46,484
1982	Spain	52	2,199,541	42,307
1986	Mexico	52	2,510,686	48,282
1990	Italy	52		

Group C: Germany, Bolivia, Spain, South Korea

Germany



Goalkeepers — 1-Bodo Illgner, 12-Andreas Koepke, 22-Oliver Kahn

Defenders — 14-Thomas Berthold, 3-Andreas Brehme, 6-Guido Buchwald, 5-Thomas Helmer, 5-Juergen Kohler, 10-Lotmar Matthaus, 2-Thomas Strunz, 17-Martin Wagner

Midfielders — 21-Mario Basler, 20-Stefan Effenberg, 15-Mauricio Gaudino, 8-Thomas Haeckel, 7-Andreas Moeckel, 16-Matthias Sammer

Forwards — 19-Ulf Kirsten, 18-Juergen Klinsmann, 9-Karlheinz Riedle, 13-Rudi Voller, 11-Stefan Kuntz

Coach: Berti Vogts

Andreas Moller: A favourite of coach Vogts



Germany: Berti Vogts is hoping for one last chance from the old guard as champions Germany bid for a fourth world title. Rudi Voller's last minute decision to come out of international retirement means nine of the team that played in the final victory over Argentina in Korea in 1990 are in Vogts' squad.

Selection continuity has always underpinned Germany's remarkable consistency — they have missed only one of the last five World Cup finals — but the current squad has a jaded look. A 2-0 home defeat by Ireland in a warm-up friendly does not auger well and in the heat of an American summer even the most competitive of old legs may be found wanting.

Lothar Mathaus, the player of the tournament in Italy, is 33, Voller is 34 and defenders Guido Buchwald and Andreas Brehme, the scorer of the winning penalty

by against Argentina, are also both 33.

Not having to qualify as champions denied the Germans real competitive preparation and possibly the chance to develop new faces.

On the positive side, Jurgen Klinsmann has looked as sharp as ever in recent international matches and Matthias Sammer and Stefan Effenberg have emerged as solid midfielders. They will allow Juventus star Andreas Moller to get forward.

Vogts has resolved his goal-keeping dilemma by reinstating 1990 keeper Bodo Illgner as first choice over Andreas Koepke.

For all their problems, nobody will be writing the Germans off. With three World Cup wins and three runners-up spots they are the most successful nation in world Cup history and few would bet against them making at least the last four.

Bolivia



Goalkeepers: 1-Carlos Truxo, 12-Dario Rojas, 19-Manuel Torrico

Defenders — 4-Miguel Rinba, 5-Gustavo Quinteros, 3-Marco Sandy, 16-Luis Crespo, 2-Juan Manuel Pena, 17-Oscar Sanchez, 13-Modesto Soruco

Midfielders — 8-Jose Milton Melgar, 22-Julio Cesar Baldi, 10-Marco Echeverry, 21-Erwin Sanchez, 14-Mauricio Ramos, 7-Mario Pinedo, 15-Vladimir Sorla, 20-Ramiro Castillo, 6-Carlos Boya

Forwards — 18-William Ramallo, 11-Jaime Moreno, 9-Guillermo Alvaro Pena

Coach: Xavier Azkargorta

Bolivia: The South American minnows, playing in their first final since 1950, will be calling on the devil as they bid to upset Germany in their opening match.

Marco Echeverry, the country's best known player, is known as "El Diablo" (the devil) because of the lethal left foot and playmaking skills that led his country to a sensational 2-0 win over Brazil in the qualifiers.

Apart from Echeverry, the key players for Basque coach Xavier Azkargorta are Milton Melgar, Carlos Boya and Erwin Sanchez, who plays for

Boavista in Portugal, is an attacking midfield playmaker while Boya, 33, is a rugged ball-winner who allows Echeverry and Sanchez to use their skills. At 34, Melgar's ageing is still as crisp and accurate as ever. Leftback Luis Crespo, 24, may also catch the eye with his surging runs and long range shots.

For a country of less than eight million people with just 15,000 registered players, qualification is a major achievement in itself. But in a group that also includes Spain and South Korea they must have a good chance of making the second round.

Spain



Goalkeepers — 1-Andoni Zubizarreta, 13-Jose Canizares, 22-Julien Lopezguirio

Defenders — 2-Albert Ferrer, 12-Sergi Barjuan, 20-Miguel Angel Nadal, 5-Adriano Fernandez, 18-Rafael Alkorta, 17-Salvador Voro, 3-Jorge Otero, 4-Francisco Camarasa

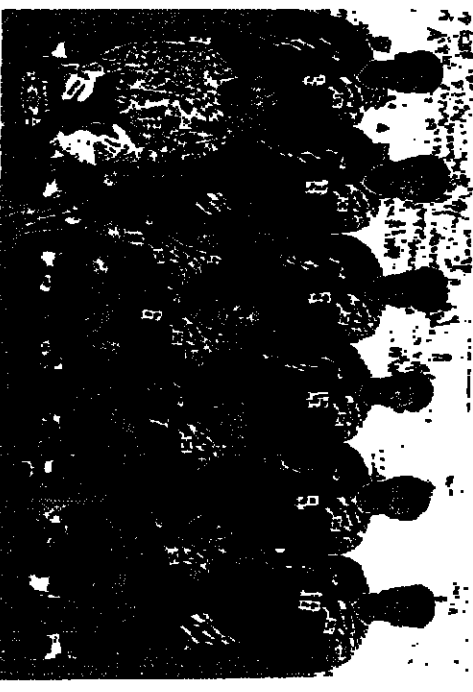
Midfielders — 10-Jose Maria Bakero, 7-Juan Gorko, 11-Aitor Beguiristain, 9-Josep Guardiola, 6-Fernando Hierro, 15-Jose Carreras, 8-Julien Guerrero, 16-Felipe Milambres

Forwards — 21-Luis Enrique, 15-Juan Castano "Juanito", 19-Julio Salinas

Coach: Javier Clemente

Real Madrid and Josep Guardiola but he has rarely played for Barcelona this season. His partner Juan Castano, or Juanito, of Sporting Gijon and appearing in his third World Cup, scored seven goals in the

South Korea



Goalkeepers — 1-Choi In-Young, 22-Lee Won-hae, 21-Park Chul-Woo

Defenders — 20-Hong Myong-Bo, 7-Shin Hong-Gi, 2-Chung Jong-Son, 5-Park Jung-Bae, 4-Kim Pan-Kun, 17-Gu Sang-Bum, 12-Choi Young-I, 13-Ahn Ik-Soo, 3-Lee Jong-Hwa

Midfielders — 9-Kim Joo-Sung, 10-Ko Jeong-Woon, 6-Lee Young-Jin, 8-Noh Jung-Yoon, 19-Choi Moon-Shik, 11-Seo Jung-Won, 14-Choi Dae-Shik, 16-Ha Seok-Ju

Forwards — 15-Choi Jin-Ho, 18-Hwang Sun-Hong

Coach: Kim Ho

Spain go to World Cup

MADRID (R) — Spain go to the World Cup in the United States with solid hopes of bettering their 1950 performance in Italy, when they went out in the last 16.

Although only four players in the likely squad have World Cup experience, the team has grown in confidence and competence under present coach Javier Clemente, a 44-year-old Basque who took Athletic Bilbao to two league titles in 1983 and 1984.

Clemente, a forward with Athletic until a knee injury ended his playing days, started his career as national coach in September 1992 with a 1-0 friendly victory over England.

Nearly two years later Spain's record under Clemente reads: played 17, won nine, drawn six, lost two, and includes qualification for the World Cup finals after finishing top of European group three.

The first of the two defeats came in a World Cup qualifying game away to European champions Denmark when Spain went down 1-0. They reversed the result in the return leg in Seville to ensure qualification with the Republic of Ireland, at Denmark's expense.

In three friendlies this year in preparation for the World Cup, Spain drew 2-2 with Portugal, 1-1 with Poland and also lost for the second time under Clemente — a surprise 2-0 home defeat to Croatia in Valencia.

In each case Clemente experimented with new starting line-ups and a wide range of substitutes.

Clemente, who has called up a total of 49 players for his 17 matches, has said he has "a strong squad with good technique, not a technical squad with strength."

Among his key players will be goalkeeper Andoni Zubizarreta, midfielders Jose Bakero and Joseph Guardiola and striker Julio Salinas, all of Barcelona, full-back Rafael Alkorta and midfielder Fernando Hierro, both of Real Madrid.

Salinas and Zubizarreta played in the Mexico World Cup of 1986 and again in Italy four years ago. Hierro and Alkorta played in Italy.

Zubizarreta, 32, has been Spain's number one goalkeeper for more than a decade, capped 86 times. His safe hands and fiery but made it to the quarter-finals in 1986 in Mexico, finally going down to Belgium.

The 22-man squad, who are less likely than some to be troubled by summer heat in the United States, will each receive a fixed salary of 3.5 million pesetas (about \$25,000). They will be on a progressive-bonus system for each round they get through, which would mean a total of some \$230,000 a man if the ultimate dream came true.

His replacement, Santiago Canizares of Galician club Celta, made a series of fine saves against the Danes and looked capable of consistently doing well at the highest level.

The diminutive Bakero is a midfield dynamo with 25 caps behind him. Although he has not played regularly in the build up for the United States, his experience and zest look vital ingredients in Clemente's plans.

Guardiola, nine times capped, will be the starting point for many of Spain's attacking moves.

Only 23, he is a superb passer of the ball and has great vision. When Guardiola is moving forward, spraying passes, Spain look capable of beating anyone.

Counterpoint to the young Catalan is the powerful Hierro, whose tank-like thrusts into the opposing penalty area are one of Spain's most potent weapons. Capped 22 times, Hierro has one of the strongest shots in the squad.

Alkorta, a 25-year-old Basque with 18 caps, who moved from Athletic Bilbao to Real Madrid this season, is a strong defender both on the ground and in the air who has been used in a central back role by club and country in recent games.

He is likely to be flanked by a selection from Albert Ferrer of Barcelona, Salvador Gonzalez "Voro" of Deportivo Coruna, and Francisco Camarasa and Fernando Giner of Valencia to make a formidable back line.

The engine of the squad is Julio Salinas, who is Spain's current leading scorer with 16 goals in 41 international matches.

A permanent but little-used substitute with Barcelona, he has seen virtually no league action this season, but he has retained Clemente's confidence and played a key part in Spain's qualification for the World Cup finals.

An awkward, gangling 31-year-old, Salinas can make almost comical mistakes, but he is determinedly hard to move off the ball and second to none in getting into the area and snatching up half-chances.

Spain's most successful World Cup was in Brazil in 1950 when they finished fourth. They went out in the second round of the 1982 tournament on home territory but made it to the quarter-finals in 1986 in Mexico, finally going down to Belgium.

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South Korea: South Korea go to their third consecutive World Cup finals next year with no illusions. Just winning a game would be a triumph for manager Kim Ho and his players, and a boost in the country's battle with Japan to host the 2,002 finals.

In three previous appearances — in 1954, 1986 and 1990 — a draw against Bulgaria in 1986 has been the best result. In 1990 they managed just one goal, against Spain. No team had fewer shots at goal.

Kim Joo-Sung, who plays for German second division outfit VfR, Bochum, and Hwang Sun-Hong, a veteran of Italia 90, will lead the Korean attack.

Goalkeeper Choi In-Young and midfielders Hong Myong-Bo, striker Gu Sang-Bum and Lee Young-Jin are also veterans of the last World Cup.

Another midfielder, No Jung Yoon, who is the only Korean in Japan's J League, where he plays with Sanfrecce Hiroshima, was an outstanding performer in the qualifying competition although there are doubts about his stamina. He rarely started home matches in the heat and humidity of the Asian finals. Park Jung-Bae is the side's solid defensive leader.